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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette.

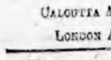
THE TEN PAGES MORNING EDITION.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S. SOCIETY.

No. 54,183.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2 P.M. 1907.				
24th Aug.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA....	5898
31st „ *	CALEDONIA	7958	.....	.....
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR.....	5294	MOLDAVIA....	7600
14th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st „	PENINSULAR....	5294	INDIA	7911
28th „	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	7905
12th „	ARABIA.....	7903	.....	.....
19th „	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6522
26th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	....
2nd Nov.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	....
9th „	OCEANA	6610	.....	....
16th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd „	EGYPT	7912	.....	....

(Passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar by this Steamer change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."
* Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
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BOMBAY, 26TH JULY, 1907.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept 1907
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. „
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magueo.....	31st „ „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,265	Verron.....	20th Feb. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin ...	13th Sept. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer.....	11th Oct. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. „

For further Particulars apply to—
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APRIL 23RD, 1907.
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Suez	410	704	353	528	330	495
Port Said	407	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples.....	577	936	495	773	429	649
Liverpool	608	993	517	792	462	7.4
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	660	*1145	577	847	495	*.42
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	Sutton Hall	..	July 28	Aug 10	Aug 20	Sept 17
	Trafford Hall.....	..	Aug 6	Aug 16	Aug 28	Sept 22
	C. of Manchester....	..	Aug 19	Aug 29	Sept 10	Oct 5

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

	Denbigh Hall.....	..	July 11	Aug 20	..	Sept 19
	Stanley Hall.....	..	Aug 22	Sept 15	..	Oct 15
	City of Lucknow....		Sept 11	Sept 31	..	Oct 27

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

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FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KASARA	1,200	Thur. 22nd Aug.	8 a. m. (direct).
LINGA	2,171	Frid. 23rd Aug.	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,000 tons, on MONDAY, 19th Aug., sailing at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrain, Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd Aug., sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mohammera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 24th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

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LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on
SILESIA	5159	G. Bergoglion	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	G. Raicich.....	1st Oct.
KOERBER	3301	A. Forgetl	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	6232	M. Dubcovich	16th „
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	999	A. de Polzis	25th Dec

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE and Brindisi are available for two years,

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

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RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

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Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5395	P. Craglietto	26th Aug.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

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LIGURIA	6,000	.....	15th Sept. 1907.
BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Oct. „
RUBATTINO	4,580	G. Tanon	15th Nov. „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 525	

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LEVANZO	5,000	C. Gravone.....	17th Sept. 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Beisito	17th Oct. „
LEVANZO	5,000	G. Gravone.....	17th Nov. „

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CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE	
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SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... „ 2,800,000

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	Newchwang	Pangtsien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	

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LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL. .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
BATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.	
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.	
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.	
Calcutta.	Ipoh (Perak).	Tientsin.	
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.	
Colombo	Macassar.	Kobe.	
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.	
Singapore (Perak).	Honckong.		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "OCEANA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. Whittell, will attend every morning to Survey damaged package.s All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned, within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. CO.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED an ARCHITECURAL SURVEYOR with experience in Architectural design and construction. Salary Rs. 200/- rising to Rs. 250/- by Rs. 10/- Annual Increment, with Rs. 50/- Travelling Allowance. The post is a pensionable one after two years' probational Service. The applications must be accompanied by one drawing of a Building Designed by the Applicant, together with one sheet of large scale details of the same.

JOSEPH HALL, M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst. Mech.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A smart young man, not more than 28 years of age, for the POST of LABORATORY ASSISTANT, in the Physiology Department, Grant Medical College. A fair knowledge of English and previous Laboratory experience are necessary. Pay Rs. 25, rising to Rs. 40, biennial increments of Rs. 3 per mensem. Apply at once to THE PRINCIPAL, Grant Medical College.

H. P. DIMMOCK, M.D.,
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

Bombay, 17th August, 1907.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 30th June 1907, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 19th August, 1907, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 12th August, 1907.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 12th to 17th August, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 30th July, 1907.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum or Rs. 25 per share formerly of Rs. 500 paid up, and Rs. 12-8 per Share formerly of Rs. 250 paid up for the half-year ended 30th June 1907, has been declared and made Payable on and after the 19th August 1907 to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 12th August 1907.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be COLSED from the 12th to 17th August 1907 both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th July, 1907.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT on account of, and in anticipation of a Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half year ended 30th June 1907, has been declared and made Payable on and after the 10th August 1907 to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 12th August 1907.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books will be Closed from the 12th to 17th August 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 30th July, 1907.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT on account of, and in anticipation of a Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half year, ended 30th June 1907, has been declared and made payable on and after the 19th August 1907, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 12th August 1907.

NOTICE is also given that the Transfer Books will be Closed from the 12th to 17th August 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th July, 1907.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT on account of, and in anticipation of a Dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum for the half-year ended 30th June 1907, has been declared and made Payable on and after the 19th August 1907 to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 12th August 1907.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 12th to 17th August 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 30th July, 1907.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT on account of, and in anticipation of a Dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended 30th June 1907, has been declared and made Payable on and after the 19th August 1907 to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 12th August 1907.

NOTICE is also given that the Transfer Books will be Closed from the 12th to 17th August 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 30th July, 1907.

BANK OF BOMBAY. SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WORTH YOUR ATTENTION.

THE SIMPLEX in theory and practice, complete course of Shorthand, with Free Instructions throughout. Rs. 5-4. Perfection guaranteed.

COL. T. S. WEIR, I.M.S., commenced 2-5-07; under date 27-6-07:—"I have mastered Simplex: the characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."

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D. R. GOVINDRAM (Amritsar):—"I find the Simplex good and satisfactory."

Simplex saves you time, worry and money. Can be self-mastered. Give it a trial.

Write sharp to the PRINCIPAL,
THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE,
BARODA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

READING DURING THE MONSOON.

YOU SHOULD JOIN THACKER'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Membership to it will ensure you the BEST READING for your leisure hours, all the best English Novels being added to it on publication. New Books are available three weeks after issue in England.

We have added the following books recently:—

A Study in Shadows. By William J. Locke.
A Woman Perfected. By Richard Marsh.
Love at Arms. By Rafael Sabatini.
Mr. Poskitt. By J. S. Fletcher.
Where Have Heads. By Chas. Garvice.
The Coward in Eden. By Vincent Brown.
Comrades. By Maxim Gorky.
The Counts Chauffer. By William le Queux.
Three Weeks. By Elinor Glyn.
Joseph Vance. An ill-written Autobiography. By William de Morgan.
Sweet Rogues. By Owen Rhoscomyc.
The Strongest of All Things. By Madame Albanesi.
Susan. By Earnest Oldmeadow.
Needles and Kins. By Justin Huntley McCarthy.
The Tangled Skein. By Baroness Orczy.
New Chronicles of Rebecca. By Kate Douglas Wiggin.
Passing of the Third Floor Back. By Jerome K. Jerome.
The Yoke. By Hubert Wales.
Jane Cable. By G. B. McCutcheon.
Colonel Daveron. By Percy White.
The Queen of the Day. By J.S. Fletcher.
Windover Tales. By Halliwell Sutcliffe.
The Countess of Maybury. By W. B Maxwell.
Which Woman? By G. B. Burgin.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION ON APPLICATION.

JUST PUBLISHED.

New Catalogue of Engravings, Autotypes, Coloured Prints, Picture, Frame, Mouldings, etc. Illustrated.

A copy will be sent post free on application.

CALCUTTA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE above TOURNAMENT for the CALCUTTA CUP will COMMENCE on the 14th SEPTEMBER.

ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY, September 7th, at noon.

Entrance fee Rs. 10. For further particulars apply to—

T. C. MANDERS,
Hony. Secretary, Calcutta Football Club,
20, Strand Road, Calcutta.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 23rd September, 1907, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL, for Lubricating purposes required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1908.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the STOREKEEPER, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Tenders will be opened in the Office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company, at Dharwar, on TUESDAY, the 24th September 1907, at noon.

Agent's Office,
Dharwar, 8th August, 1907.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

VON LINTZGY'S SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.

SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
SOLD BY

VON LINTZGY & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S., VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, AND COACH BUILDERS.

GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3032

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold up to Rs. 1,500, Value Rs. 17; over Rs. 1,500 Value 5 per cent. Examination and Certificate, Rs. 15. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 10.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed

Correspondence invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN
PRESENTS THE
BANDMANN COMEDY CO.
22 LONDON ARTISTES 22.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT!!!
TUESDAY, 27th AUGUST.

RAFFLES.

WED., 28th Aug.—A Message from Mars.
THURS., 29th „ —The Idler.
FRID., 30th „ —The Admirable Crighton.
SATUR., 31st „ —The Silver King.
MOND., 2nd Sept.—The Liars.
TUES., 3rd „ —Lady Windermere's Fan.
WEDN., 4th „ —The Sign of the Cross.
THURS., 5th „ —The Intervener.
FRID., 6th „ —Charley's Aunt.
SATUR., 7th „ —Are You a Mason.
MOND., 9th „ —East Lynn.
TUES., 10th „ —The Professor's Love Story.
WEDN., 11th „ —His House in Order.
THURS., 12th „ —The Private Secretary.
FRID., 13th „ —Sherlock Holmes.
SATUR., 14th „ —The Three Musketeers.
MOND., 16th „ —Lord and Lady Algy.

Time and prices as usual.
Plan now open at ROSE & CO.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

GRAND ECONOMICAL SALE

IS IN FULL SWING NOW.

NEW STOCK FOR LADIES, GENTS AND CHILDREN.

FRENCH BRACES, ans. 8 each.
BEST CAWNPORE TWILL SHIRTS, ans. 12 each.
LADIES' COTTON undervest, ans. 3 each.

DON'T LOSE A GOLDEN CHANCE.
A sale well worth your visit.
A VISIT MEANS A LOT OF SAVING.
Our PRICES defy COMPETITION.
PROVISION 25 per cent. cheaper than market rate.
BOOK YOUR ORDER AT ONCE.

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,

SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

THE LITTLE THINGS THAT COUNT.

Those Wondrous Oaks, from little acorns grew. Give children, babies and all persons of delicate constitution of either sex MUNK'S COD-LACTONE, a combination of Codliver Emulsion with Lactophosphate of Lime with or without guacol, and they will be Healthy and Robust as British Oaks!

THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY,
NEAR THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Crowbrats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Poli-hed Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings Hornby Road. Bombay.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATERS

for Domestic or Industrial uses, undertaken by Prof. GAJJAR'S
T. C. LABORATORY,
GIRGAON, BOMBAY,
Rates for &c, Address the SUPERINTENDENT

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUBOIS FRERES & CAGNION'S COGNAC.

FLEUR DE BLANZAC.
Rs. 3 12 per bottle.
JOCKEY CLUB.—Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
Liberal Terms to the Trade.

TO BE HAD FROM
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

OT THE CHEAPEST Old
PEG McTaggart
BWHISKY.
Rs 29 per Doz. Blend
ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY,

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. Ivy, Dod & Co.
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
&
Messrs. DENISON & Co.
HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S BOOK LIST.

BOOKS ON HORSES AND HORSE MANAGEMENT.

THE XXTH CENTURY BOOK ON THE HORSE. By Sydney Galvayne. With nearly 200 Illustrations. Second Cheap Edition. Rs. 18-0.

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THE PSYCHOLOGY & TRAINING OF THE HORSE. By Count Eugenio Martinengo Cesaresco. Rs. 9-3.

HORSES: THEIR POINTS & MANAGEMENT IN Health and Disease. By Frank Townend Barton, M. R. C. V. S. With Illustrations. Rs. 13-2.

VETERINARY NOTES FOR HORSE OWNERS. A Manual of Horse Medicine and Surgery. By Capt. M. H. Hayes. With 274 Illustrations. 7th Edition. Rs. 13-2.

TRAINING & HORSE MANAGEMENT IN INDIA. By Capt. M. H. Hayes. Rs. 7-0.

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HORSES & STABLES. By Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Fitzwygram. With Illustrations. Rs. 2-10.

NOTES ON THE POINTS OF THE HORSE. Compiled by Colonel R. A. Gilchrist, I. A. 12 Annas.

MAYHEW'S ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR. Being an account of the various diseases, incident to the Equine Race. With the latest mode of Treatment and requisite Prescriptions. Rs. 9-6.

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THE HORSE IN THE STABLE & THE FIELD. His varieties, Management in Health and Disease, Anatomy, Physiology, etc. By J. H. Walsh, F. R. C. S. With 113 Illustrations. Rs. 15-12.

THE DISEASES OF HORSES. Their Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment. By Hugh Dalziel. 14 Annas.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOOK-SELLERS, etc.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms in Banks Street, Fort.

A fine general collection of 7,300 stamps in three volumes of Stanley Gibbon's Imperial Album, including one volume of 2,700 British Empire, including many rarities, especially good in Seychelles, Zanzibar, Cape Triangular, Nigeria, S. Helena, Zululand, etc., the property of E. Campbell Walker, Esq., of Mysore.

The above volumes are now on view at the Rooms of the Undersigned, between 12 and 4 p.m. every day before the sale day.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th inst. at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, almyrahs cupboards, chairs, sofas, easy chair, tab es, iron safe and square piano.

1 oil engine of 3 Horse Power with tank
1 Remington letter size typewriter, No. 7, slightly used, as good as new.

By order and on account of the Insurance Office concerned.

26 Lots of different coloured carries of assorted lengths.

At 3-30 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred sbigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 glass-fronted broughan, and
any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messers. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) the effects of the late Mr. James Rotchell, consisting of blackwood furniture such as clothes-press, semi-grand and cottage pianos, meatsafe, chest of drawers, Singer's foot sewing machine, cots, lamps, swords, vases, cutlery, crockery, table glass, kitchen sundries, utensils, gold and silver watches with chain, bicycle, screen wearing apparels, Masonic aprons and sash, fowl-house and other sundry articles.

Also the effects of the late Vithuldas Goculdas consisting of ironsafe teak cupboards, almiras, wardrobe, chairs, lanterns, copper pots, brass pots, pictures, benchswing, etc.

As also the effects of the late Mr. L. W. G. Rivett, Carnac, consisting of 10 round iron tanks, each 4 by 4ft., three bullock carts and one bullock.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 106, Middle Colaba, opposite the "Bird Cage Bungalow," the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, consisting of set of dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, elegant cabinets and chiffoniers, marble topped centre-tables, teapoys, iron bedsteads, wooden new designed cots, single and double mirrored door almiras, marble topped dressing and washband tables, chest of drawers, iron safe with Chubb's lock or stand, ebonised sweet toned square "Mofussil piano" by Rose and Co., Brussel's carpets, revolving top office table and revolving chairs, glassware and crockery ware, plated ware, pictures, windproof lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of T. James, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under Instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 2nd proximo, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, the effects of the late Mr. H. Wahidsa consisting—

1 D. B. B. L. Gun by Midland Gun Co. with implements.
1 D. B. B. L. Gun by W. J. Jeffrey and Co. in leather case.
1 Six Chamber Revolver by P. W. Webby and Son.
2 Box Cartridges.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1907

BENNETT & COMPANY,
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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Pursuant to the Decree, dated the 1st July, 1907, made in suit No. 118 of 1907 (Jobarimal Samirmal vs. Kisanchand Kanayalal), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large lot of gold, diamond, pearl and ruby jewellery consisting of diamond and ruby lockets, ruby "goswalla," diamond and ruby rings, loose pearls, ruby ornament called "mathala," ornament set with emeralds called "tavra," loose emeralds, opals and rubies, and a large pearl called "soojni" about 300 chows, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1907.

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WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Clearers and Bonagemasta. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single by Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 15-13; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

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(1) A SCHOOL MASTER, on a fixed salary of Rs. 150 per mensem.

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With annual bonuses from Government Grant-in-aid. Applicants must be members of the Church of England. Address with full particulars of age and copies of certificates, &c.,

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G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

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RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *August* 16.] [BOMBAY, *August* 17.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	81 3/4		1/8
3 do. Rentes	94 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 9/16	1/13	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	64 1/2	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	31 13/16	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 15/16	un	chgd
Do. in New York ...	69 1/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·17	2	
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·46 3/4	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87	1/4	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4½	Since 15 Aug	
Do. Short London Bills,	4½	un	chd
Do. 3 months' sight	5	un	chd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight			
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4½	1/8	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5½	1/4	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2½	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3	1/8	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... 1s. 3 11/32d. unchanged.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of the 3rd inst. arrived at Brindisi, on the morning of the 16th.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... £ 160,000
Gold to Bombay ... £ 140,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spot ... ...Quiet.
Futures ... ...Steady.
East Indian ... ...Steady.
Manchester ... ...Steady.
Total Sales ... ...6,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports 4.00
Mid-Americans ... ...7·29+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10 2/4 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·78 +04	6·61 +03	6·53 +04	6·52 +04

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
6·54 +04	6·53 +04	6·54 +04	6·55 +04	6·56 +04

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 1,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... 6,000 "
Exports to Great Britain 1,000
Do. to Continent 1,000
Spot Cotton—13·25 unchanged.

Futures—Month of Dec. 12·00–01 — Advanced early owing to Southern Spinners said to be bidding more freely and declined later through liquidation.

Futures—Month of March, 12·19–02

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—12½ unchanged.
Futures—Month of October—12·22–09
Do. do. December.—12·17–09
Closing Tone of Futures.—Dull.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 16.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	7,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	6,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	2,93,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...	88,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Western C I.F.—4 1/32d. Sellers. Months—August-October.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C.I.F.— d. 5 1/32 Sellers. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Fair Coconadas C.I.F.—4 3/32d. Sellers. Months—Aug.-Oct.
Coconada Ginned C.I.F.—4 1/32d. Sellers. Months—August-Sept.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—34/ New Terms—Sept.-Oct.—London, Buyers Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet but steady,

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 57 Aug.-September H. A. & D. Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 43 1/2, Aug.-September—Antwerp—Value—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.

Sugar—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 3d.
Months of Shipment.—October-December. Value.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 4s. 9 1/4.—Sellers.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Box Gold Bullions	Rs. 76,800	London ..	Oceana ..	Bank of Bombay
35 Bars Silver ..	77,195	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mercantile Bank
1 Box Sovereigns.	30,000	Do. ..	Do. ..	Hongkong Bank
20 Boxes Sovereigns	15,00,000	Alexandria via Port Said	Do. ..	Chartered Bank
32 Bars Silver	75,835	London ..	Do. ..	National Bank
1 Bag gold coins	1,920	Marseilles	Do. ..	B Chatoorchand & Co
3 Bundles Rs.	6,407	Muscat ..	Nuddea ..	Comptoir National
1 Parcel Silver	35	London ..	Peninsular	Hongkong Bank
12 Packages gold coins	27,361	Marseilles	Oceana ..	Comptoir National

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [17TH AUGUST, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England ...4½ per cent. from 15th Aug.
Bank of Bengal .....3 per cent. „ 25th July.
Bank of Bombay.....3 per cent. „ 1st Aug.
Bank of Madras .....4 per cent. „ 9th July.

Money :—

Money is very easy. Borrowers for one or two months at 2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

There has been no change in rates on London to-day. For near delivery 1/4 has been available for telegraphic transfers but several Banks refused to give better than 1s. 3 31/32d. Bank demand bills could still be obtained at 1s. 4 1/32d. Credits are firm, and only one or two Banks would buy at 1s. 4 9/32d. 3 months' sight, for this and next week's mail. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	... 1s. 4d. to 1s. 3 31/32d
Demand Draft	... 1s. 4 1/32d. to 1s. 4d
Credits— 2 months' sight	... 1s. 4 9/32d. to 5/16d
Do. 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4 17/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France	170 1/4
Do. 2 months' sight—Marks.	130 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	156
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	224

Government Paper :—

The Market opened at 96 11/16 for cash and 96 9/16 for the settlement and closes unchanged. There has not been much doing during the day and for some days now large transactions are the exception. Calcutta market keeps very steady their quotations to-day being advised as Rs. 96 13/16 cash and Rs. 96 11/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96·11
1st Settlement	„ 96· 9

Bullion :—

Reuter advises a shipment of £3,00,000 gold and silver Bullion by steamer leaving London on Friday.

In London silver quotations were unchanged at Rs. 31 13/16 ready and Rs. 31 15/16 for delivery forward in two months ; and New York was unchanged at Rs. 69 1/8. Locally rates have become firmer. Ready bars opened at Rs. 31 3/16 ex-duty and have improved to Rs. 31 5/16. A similar advance has been noted in forward rates which close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs	A.	P
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	31	5	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	31	4	0
Ditto 2nd „ ...	31	4	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market opened quiet with good Broach quoted at Rs. 259, other descriptions being unchanged. There was some enquiry by shippers to Europe for Bengals for January delivery, and exporters to Japan were also asking for Oomras descriptions at something under current rates, but little actual business was reported. At the close the market was steadier as under.

In old crop a small business was done at Colaba, chiefly by mills. Holders were readily meeting the demand.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	273	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	260½	„
Fine „ Nagpur Kampti.. „	235/6	Jany. 03
„ „ Damangaum Pool-gaum ... „	223/9	„
„ „ Khanganm Akola „	219	„
„ „ Amrsoti.....	219	„
„ „ Muttia	207	„
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ... „	199/200	„
Fine M. G. „ ... „	209/210	„
„ „ Bengals ... „	202	„
F.G.H.G. Bengals.....	185	„

OLD CROP.

Good Westerns	27	August
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	248	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	5,000 bales
Total Imports	1,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·73	6·59	6·56	6·53	6·52

—02

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May
6·51	6·52	6·53	6·51

—02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with very little doing. We quote :—

Ready.	Rs. 7 4 0	B. T.
September	„ 7 11 0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

This market is also quiet but steady with a small business passing. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore... ...	Rs. 9 0 0	
Yellow Guzerat	„ 10 0 0	

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet and we hear of little doing. There are buyers at the following rates, but sellers are asking 8 annas more.

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs. 49 8 0	Dec.-Jan.
„ „ 75 p. c.	„ 48 8 0	„
„ „ 50 p. c.	„ 46 8 0	„
Black Kutni	„ 43 8 0	„

Poppyseed :—

The market is firm and business has been done at

	Rs. 10 5 0

Castorseed :—

	Rs. 38 0 0

Tone—quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :—

	Rs. 20 0 0

Tone—quiet.

Mowraseed :—

The market is dull. Little doing. We quote :—

	Rs. 5 2 0

Wheat :—

White Delhi	Rs. 5 4 0	Aug.-Sept.
New White Delhi ...	„ 5 1 0	April-May
White Pessi 85 p. c....	„ 5 0 0	Aug.-Sept
„ Karachi ...	„ 4 12 6	„

Tone—quiet.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,395
India	64
Indian Specie Bank	Rs. 6 Premium.

Mills :—

Century	1,700 X-D
David	480
Empress	490
Maneckji Petit	3,462 1/2

Presses :—

Ahmednugger	102 1/2
Indian Cottod	146 1/4
New Berar	530
New Mofussil	630

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Electric ordinary ...	290
Bombay Flour Mill	990
Bombay Steam Nav. Preference ...	280
Central India Mining	547
Delhi Flour Mill	170
Kemp & Co	207
Oriental Life Assurance Co ...	152
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	60

Railways :—

Ahmedabad Prantej	550 X-D
Ahmedabad Dolka...	103 X-D
Tapti Valley	460 C-D

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday.

Cotton	4,364	bales.
Wheat	47,545	cwts.
Linseed	592	„
Rapeseed...	1,091	„
Gingellyseed	33	„
Poppyseed	921	„
Groundnuts	34	„
Castorseed	1,922	„
Rice	1,257	„
Myrabollams	902	„
Cottonseed	4,392	„
Mowraseed	5,547	„
Gram	1,255	„
Joowar	148	„
Maize	nil.	„

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *August* 17.] [BOMBAY, *August* 18.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	81 12/16		1/16
3 do. Rentes ...	94 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 9/16	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	64 1/2	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	31 11/16		1/8
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 13/16		1/8
Do. in New York ...	67 7/8		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·19	02	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20 51	01 1/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1/2%	since 15 Aug	
Do. Short London Bills,	4 5/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 months' sight ...			
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	5 1/8	1/8	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5	1/8	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1/2	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 3/4	1/8	
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	3	un	chgd

* Four Dharwar Reefs shares for every three Dharwar Gold shares.

Mr. John Thomas, of Buckingham, was among the recipients of birthday honours. Mr. Thomas, who is a paper manufacturer, was made a knight. The similarity of his name to that of a distinguished musician led to a strange error, and Mr. John Thomas, harpist to the King, received over 1000 congratulatory messages from people who were under the impression that it was he who had received the distinction.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 29/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spot	Quiet
Futures	Quiet
East Indian	Steady
Manchester	Steady
Total Sales	5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	300 „
Sales East Indian	100 „
Imports	1,000 „
Mid-Americans	...7·25—04
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown...	...10½ unchgd

Future Delivery prices :—

Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·76 —02	6·66 —01	6·56 —02	6·53 —02

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl	Apr.-May.
6·52 +02	6·51 +02	6·52 +02	6·53 +02	6·54 +02

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 2,000 bales.
Do. do. last year... 5,900 „
Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000
Do. to Continent ... .
Spot Cotton.—13·25—unchanged.

Futures.—Month of Dec. 11·97—03 — Declined owing to weak cables and to bulls unloading.

Do. do. March 12·14—05.

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—13 1/8 unchanged.
Futures—Month of October 12·28+06
Do. do. of Dec. 12·23+06
Closing Tone of Futures.—Quiet,

Cotton Stock in London ...	22,000 bales.
„ Total *Visible Supply* ...	1,870,000 „
„ „ East Indian	258,000 „
„ Quantity in Sight ...	13,400,000 „

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	37,000 bales
„ Sold on Speculation	1,000 „
„ Sold for Exportation	2,000 „
„ Amounts forwarded to Consumers	46,000 „
„ Actual Exports	6,000 „
„ Week's Imports	29,000 „
„ Stock	854,000 „
Surat's Week's Sales	700 „
„ Sold on Speculation	.....
„ Sold for Exportation	.....
„ Amount forwarded to Consumers	1,200 „
„ Actual Exports	1,300 „
„ Week's Imports	1,000 „
„ Stocks	35,000 „
Afloat Americans	10,000 „
„ Indians	9,000 „

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—34½ New Terms—September-October—London—Seller.
Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cownpore—51 August-September—Antwerp—done.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Dull.

Linseed :—

Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 44 1/2, Aug.-Sept.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¼ unchanged.

Rubber—

Para Rubber 4s./9½d Done.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	... 1,097½
Bangalore Bank...	... 130
Commercial Bank	...17s. 8d.
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	... 80

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk... ...	60
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 ...	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 per cent. Pref. 1st Jany. ...	100
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. ...	1,000
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...	1,000
Carnatic	500
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913 ...	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving ...	135
Coral	135
Jamalamudugu Press	350
Tirupur Press	450
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	500
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	... 100

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.	... *nom.*
Burmah Oil Coy.	... 60s.
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. ...	... *sellers*
Do. do. 1913 ...	... 900
Do. do. 1909 ...	... 1,000
East India Distilleries (Ord.) ...	...9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. *cum interest*	... £ 98
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	...18s.9d.
Indian Aluminium Co., Ld ...	... 90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...	... 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	... 100
McDowell and Co. (Ord.) ...	... 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	... 98
Madras Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed	... £101
Do. 4½ per cent. Guaranteed	... £99
Madras Electric Tramways, Ld. ...	...*nom.*£1
Madras Electric Tramway Company 5 per cent. Sterling Debentures ...	... £99½
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid)	...12s. 6d.
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	... 135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
New Mysore Manganese	... £1
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	... 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	95
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	90
Ootacamund Municipal Debs. 6 per cent. *buyers*	100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	... 1½
Peninsular Mineral Co., of Mysore (Rs. 50 paid)	75
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent. First Mortgage Debentures	... £101
Sivaganga Zemindary 5 per cent. Mortgage Leasehold Bonds, Nos. 1 to 1000...	... £100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.) ...	... 140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	106
South Indian Railway Debentures ...	£122
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911) ...	... £101
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 45 paid)	... 30
Shell Transport and Trading Company	... 48s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	... £ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	... 90
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	... 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Railway Loan, Redeemable 1920 ...	... 97½
United Coffee Growers	*sellers* 65
Vizianagram Mining	... 25s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Latest Quotations by Wire.

Anantapur Gold, 12s. 6d. paid ...	...8s. 9d.
Balaghat, fully paid	...8s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference, fully paid	... 20s.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	...7s. 6d.
Deccan Goldfield Development (5s. paid)	...2s. 3d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid...	26s. 9d.
Dharwar Reefs,* (fully paid)	17s. 3d.
Glenrock (9s. 9d. paid) ...	... 3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar ...	... 16s.
Goldfields of Mysore	... 1s.
Hosur Gold Mines (15s. 4d. paid) ...	...2s. 3d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	...31s. 3d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...41s. 3d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)	... 3d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 6d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	... £5½.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 1½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid) ...	... 6d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid) ...	... 6d.
Nanjangod, fully paid	... Rs. 8-8
Nundydroog, fully paid	... 24s.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	... 5s. 6d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	... 12s. 6d.
Road Block, fully paid	... 1½d.
Sangli (New), 18s. paid	... 3d.
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...	... 8s. 9d.

Mr. John Thomas, of Buckingham, was among the recipients of birthday honours. Mr. Thomas, who is a paper manufacturer, was made a knight. The similarity of his name to that of a distinguished musician led to a strange error, and Mr. John Thomas, harpist to the King, received over 1000 congratulatory messages from people who were under the impression that it was he who had received the distinction.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHISHOLM—August 13, at Murree, the wife of Mr. E. Chisholm, Punjab Police, of a son.

CARR—August 14, at Marrikuppam Mysore Mines, the wife of Mr. A. B. H. Carr, Sanitary Overseer, Mysore Mines, of a son.

SPALDING—July 6, at Quetta, the wife of H. H. Spalding, Dist. Loco. Supdt., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BURGHALL—August 12, at Bangalore, Phyllis Maude, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Burghall, aged 3 years and 4 months.

BLUNT—August 10, at the Butrampore Hospital, Lucknow, Mr. Henry Blunt of Furtehgarh passed peacefully to rest, aged 58 years.

LeMARCHAND—August 12, at Yeotmal, Berar, Rodney Alleyne, the dearly beloved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. M. LeMarchand aged seven months and 21 days.

MACALISTER—August 13, at 3, Peramboor Barracks Road, Madras, Captain Robert Walter MacAlister, late P. W. D., aged 58 years.

McKENZIE—August 13, at Pallavaram, Phyllis, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. McKenzie, aged 4 months.

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AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
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Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

COUGHS AND COLDS.
No Remedy has yet reached the perfection of
"PIXINE" REGD.
It is one of the modern Elixirs, a testimonial to Pharmaceutical skill, in which the properties of Pine Tar, Tolu, and demulcents are so combined that they emanate their soothing qualities through the bronchial tubes after being swallowed. Pleasant to take, efficacious in use.
Re. 1 per bottle.

EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.
You never feel more cool and refreshed than after a good Shampoo. It's too much trouble to go to a Hair Dresser, but if you have "EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR" at hand there is no need to do so. It is a combination of the INDIAN SOAP NUT, PINE TAR, BAY RUM, &c., and as a Hair Shampoo for either Ladies or Gentlemen, is PERFECTION.
12 As. per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
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THE CHEMISTS,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 20m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 4m ; High water, 7-39m ; 7-15s. ; Low water, 0-38m., 1-50s.
Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, August 20.—Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills, 7 Marine Street, 3-30 and 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 8-52m., 8-31s. Low water, 1-49m., 3-0s.

Wednesday, August 21.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-0 p.m. Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30p.m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-15 p.m. Royal Scots "A" Team vs. Customs. Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 9-18m ; 9-36s. Low water, 2-50m., 3-51s.

Thursday, August 22.—Cricket, Hindu—Parsi match. Sun rises, 6h. 21m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 2m ; High water, 10-36m., 10-33s ; Low water, 3-48m., 4-42s.

Friday, August 23.— Bank holiday. Cricket : Parsees vs. Hindus, and Bombay Gymkhana vs. P. W. D. Sun rises, 6h. 21m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 1m. ; High water 11-20m., 11-21s. Low water, 4-32m., 5-26s.

Saturday, August 24.—Cricket matches ; Bombay Gymkhana 'A' and B. Teams vs. Elphinstone College Past Students and B. B. and C. I. Railway respectively ; also Hindu-Parsi match. Wilson College : Lecture on the Cell as the basis of life in plant, 6-30 p. m. Bombay Rugby Football Tournament. Sun rises 6h. 22m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 1m. ; High water, 0-1s. Low water, 5-18m., 6-7s.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—Boodhia Barik, a Hindu, was cutting the anchor rope of some fishing stakes in the Bombay harbour between the Butcher Island and Elephanta, on Friday, when he sank and was drowned.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during July, was 1,767. The daily average was 57, while the total of new admissions was 689 : Parsis 359, Hindus 155, other castes 175. The number of children vaccinated was 52.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—A public lecture will be given in the Framjee Cowasjee Hall by Colonel W. B. Bannerman, M.D., I.M.S., Director-in-Chief, of the Plague Research Laboratory, on the subject of "Sleeping Sickness and its Danger to Bombay," on Wednesday, 21st instant, 6 p.m. (S. T.). Colonel H. P. Dimmock, I.M.S., Principal, Grant Medical College, will preside. The lecture will be illustrated by Magic Lantern Slides.

A PARSEE'S SUICIDE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday, Mr. G. T. Chalk, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Sorabji Byramji, (32), a Parsi. The deceased, who was employed at the Parel Co-operative Stores, was missed last Thursday and on an inquiry being made his body was found floating in one of the wells in the Maidan on Saturday morning. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict of suicide.

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS.—An old house, situated in Fort, was being pulled down on Friday when a quantity of debris fell from an upper-floor burying a labourer, named Baloo Viram. The man was extricated shortly afterwards and was found to be quite unhurt.—On Saturday cracks having been noticed in the wall of a house in Shamset Street, and the house having been found to be in an unsafe condition the tenants were asked to vacate it. The house belonged to Morarji Gokuldas.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following programme of Music will be played at Green's Garden from 7 to 9 p. m. to-day :—

March	Kaiser Wilhem	Lucovitus
Overture	Tannyole	Rosdal
Waltz	Oesterreichs Kluge	Wurm
Selection	Regiment Drum	L. Lehn alm
Mazurka	Glueckliche vergleich	J Strauss
Descriptive		
Patrol	The Phantom Brigade	Myddleton
Waltz	Le Faux Roumain	Ivanovici
Two-Step	Mumbija Mo-i	Th ilma

A FATAL KICK.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Alston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged Mallari Mahadeo, a Hindu, with causing the death of his wife, Soondrabai, by a rash and negligent act. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused lived at Lower Colaba. On Friday night he went home drunk and asked his wife for money to get some more drink. On her refusing to give it, the accused kicked her in the abdomen and the shock in an hour owing to her spleen being ruptured. The Magistrate bound the accused over in a sum of Rs. 100 to appear when called upon to receive sentence.

STRANGE SUICIDE.—In the Kamatipura Morgue, Bombay, Mr. Chalk, Acting Coroner, conducted an inquiry yesterday evening, relative to the death of Narayen Lakha, (25), a sign board painter, whose shop was in the Fort. His body was found in Mastan Tank, Bellasis Road, in the morning and was removed to the the Morgue under Inspector Jebb's orders. Two letters were found upon his body : they were in Gujerati, and in his handwriting. One was addressed to his brother ; another to the Commissioner of Police. He averred in both, that he had committed the act on the night of the 15th instant, of his own free will, and no one was to be blamed for it. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL FUND.—The Secretary announce the following contributions towards the above-named fund :—Amount previously announced, Rs. 9,72,066-13-0. The Parsee employes of House Improvement Department, Bombay Municipality, through Mr. N. D. Mistry, as below :—Mr. Nusserwanji D. Mistry, Rs. 10 ; Mr. R. J. Billimoria, Rs. 7 ; Mr. K. K. Nadirshaw, Rs. 5 ; Mr. B. D. Billimoria, Rs. 5 ; Sums of and under Rs. 4 ; Rs. 16 ; total Rs. 43. The Parsee employees of the Audit, Traffic and Chief Engineer's Departments of B. B. & C. I. Railway Office, (Bombay), through Mr. A. H. Kabrajee, as below :—Mr. Dorabjee B. Rabadina, Rs. 5 ; sums of and under Rs. 4, Rs. 21 ; total Rs. 26. From a Zoroastrian lady, in memory of an old lady, Bai Pirozebai Bharucha, Rs. 15 ; in Zoroastrian, Rs. 10 ; in memory of the late Mr. Cowasjee B. Battlivala from the estate of his mother Bai Hirabai, Rs. 10 ; in pious memory of beloved son, Maneck on Roje Shervur, Mah Aspundad 1276, Rs. 10 ; from Navazbai, in sacred memory of her beloved mother, Soonabai D. Gazdar, Rs. 10 ; in sacred memory of husband's brother, on Roje Behman, Mah Aspandad, Yesdezerdi, 1276, Rs. 5 ; Mr. Maneckjee K. Sanjana, Rs. 5 ; sums of and under Rs. 4, Rs. 10 : Total Rs. 9,72,210-13-0.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri.....	1	2	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, Sat Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	11
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	4

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VIOLINS, BANJOS,
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Best Quality, Style and Finish.
REASONABLE PRICES.
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ESTIMATES FREE.
Apply for Designs.

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SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Dhoosutee, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bafta, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkin Handkerchiefs, Chaddi, Thana Cloth, Sind, Hunting Cloth, Khaker Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloth, Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Jerseys (Fancy & Merino Ribbed, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed threads on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.
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BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Clement Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-3 Canning Street, Calcutta.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards

FIXED DEPOSITS.
INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.
RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.
SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.
Particulars may be ascertained on application.
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Managing Director.

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The Most Successful Pianos in the World.
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"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."
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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUG. 19, 1907.

"THE UNREST IN INDIA."

A COMPREHENSIVE pamphlet "The Unrest in India:" Considered and Discussed, by Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, of Hyderabad, Deccan, has just issued from the press. The subject has been pretty well discussed already and the unrest has partially, if not wholly, subsided. But in a paper from the pen of the late Mr. Martin Wood, reproduced in the new number of *East and West*, that publicist reminded us that although St. Paul informed the sceptical philosophers on Mars Hill that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth", we have to confront the diversities and inequalities that differentiate those nations. It is our business to consider how far these differences can be overcome and to seek such methods as are open to us to harmonise in common pursuits such representatives of those great races of the East and West who form the great commonwealth of literary expression and spoken formulated thought. Even among these, observed Mr. Wood, diversities "run very deep and we gain nothing by ignoring them. It is, indeed, part of our duty to appreciate these gradations and assign to them their respective scope and functions." And in order to fulfil this duty we must hear all sides. We do not know what are Syed Sirdar Ali Khan's special qualifications for expressing views on the subject before us, or the means at his disposal for ascertaining the feeling of his countrymen, beyond Hyderabad and Bombay. But we find that his pamphlet is dedicated, by permission, to Lord Lamington; so wegather that our late Governor, though not necessarily agreeing with all the Syed has to say, accepts him as a capable exponent of Mahomedan opinion and regards his opinions as worthy of serious consideration. To the Syed Sirdar's mind, on the shaping of events during the next few years hangs the peace and prosperity of the great Indian Empire, and it is therefore "the duty of every Indian to help, so far as in him lies, to an accurate conception of the political forces that are now at work, and their general tendency." In that belief the brochure has been written "by one who belongs to no party, in the hope that it may tend to a better understanding of the existing situation"—a very laudable object indeed. If, says he, the unrest in India could be regarded as the outcome of a wholesome desire on the part of the people for speedier advancement, for improved educational facilities, for a higher and more liberal type of civilization than they at present enjoy, for an even closer tie between the new world of West and the old world of the East than that which now exists, and for an extension of those benefits which the contact confers,—it would command unstinted approval.

"If the Extremists sought a remedy for the technical and industrial deficiencies of their race; if they strove to encourage self-help in commerce and manufactures, the promotion of organised effort within the different castes, the revival of Indian art and Indian literature and a renewal of the philosophic achievements of the past, then would their programme assuredly obtain .... the sympathy and assistance of all thoughtful men throughout the empire, both European and native. Then could we speak benignly of our Ideal of Indian Nationalism, of constitutional reform—aye, of Representative Government." Precisely. In the words of the writer, unfortunately for India, the movement aims at none of these things. The avowed object of the Extremists is to abolish British rule and to drive the English out of the country. That is their aim and, as the Secretary of State has declared and Parliament has unanimously endorsed this declaration that the English are determined to remain in India and to fulfil their trust, it has become necessary to reveal to India, in as mild a manner as is practicable, precisely what is meant by that declaration and the methods by which it is to be carried into effect. Syed Sirdar Ali Khan is not slow to recognise the only possible result of the failure to carry out this policy—chaos and disorder. He is alive to the fact that "the antagonistic elements which form the component parts of her population still remain antagonistic, and in the event of British withdrawal this antagonism would manifest itself in the most disastrous form. And such must be the inevitable outcome among a people, whose social life, local questions and caste outbalances the principles of nationality. The idea of self-government then, he logically, as well as summarily, rejects as utterly absurd and impracticable. He supports the proposal to form a Consultative Council, believing that our legislators would do well to avail themselves, more than they do at present, of Native knowledge and intelligence as a guide in administering the affairs of the State, which knowledge and intelligence would enable them to overcome the enemies of India in India—the Extremists and the enemies of India in England—the "Little Englanders" in Parliament. The writer discusses the causes of the unrest at considerable length and places his finger on indiscriminate education as the fountain head. He condemns the "Indian National Congress" as an agent for the dissemination of injurious calumnies. He characterises the opposition to the partition of Bengal as conceived in a spirit of sedition, pure and simple—to call it a patriotic agitation is a complete travesty of the term." The writer however is inclined to believe there is some slight truth in the contention that Indians have not yet been appointed to high posts and given their proper share in the administration, and that this is one of the causes of unrest. But he emphatically denies that Government has failed to carry out any of its promises under the Imperial Proclamations of 1858 and 1877. Again, though he believes that although there may be some truth in the assertion that in places the ryot is rather heavily assessed, it has really nothing to do with disaffection. "The whole unrest is due to a sudden increase in the political ambitions of the educated few; and the complaints of excessive taxation—which are ridiculous in view of the lavish reductions of recent years,—are only used as a disingenuous pretext for creating hatred against Government in the hearts of the ryots."

To prescribe a remedy is the most ambitions of the writer's aims. Statesmen and diplomatists would hesitate. But Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, after a preliminary "ahem," tells us that Government should interpret more liberally its promises to admit Indians to all branches of the administration. It should give Indians more Government appointments and a larger share in the government of the country—in every department except the military. Then, we are told, there ought to be a more equitable distribution of the military charges between Great Britain and India. He would increase popular representation in the Councils—though he admits that they should be advisers without executive power—and increase facilities for the discussion of the Budget. He would spend more money in education—notwithstanding that in another chapter he condemned indiscriminate education as the real cause of unrest. We think the Syed would have been well advised had he omitted any attempt at prescribing remedies, and to delete the whole chapter from any future issue. It is in there his logic is at fault. But he does well to urge the necessity for officials to make themselves more intimately acquainted with the people, that social and friendly relations ought always to be encouraged and official authority kept on one side, to be used only in case of necessity. This has been urged before by officials of experience, and by non-officials, and the more extensively it is acted upon the greater the benefits which will accrue. A chapter—entitled A Lesson from History—undoubtedly the best written of the whole work—would very fittingly have closed this generally valuable contribution to the discussion of Unrest and its Causes. In it, the writer reminds the natives of this country, that they owe to the British Government, not only the blessings of protection from external war and internal anxiety but the privilege of being voiced in the government of the country through representatives elected and selected. He recalls to memory the fact that the promises of the two joint Proclamations were spontaneous and that Government has been consistent in its policy of not only educating the people of this country to share in the work of administration, but also of elevating them to the positions for which they had educated them. And as a fitting conclusion to our notice of the work, which appears to-day in the name of Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, we may quote the following remarkably sapient passage: "The demands that are being made under the influences of seditious writing and malignant oratorical displays are as uncalled for as they are ridiculous: and if the Government took a firm stand now against advancing the Natives of India any further in the administration—or their policy retrogressed—on the ground that they had forfeited the consideration of the Government, they would have no cause for complaint...If the actions of the Government were, at the present crisis, controlled by ordinary human influences, the Extremists would have to chew the cud of remorse if they were told that, owing to the seditious outpourings of the self-created leaders of public opinion in the Punjab and Bengal, the Government had decided to defer the question of Indian representation *sine die*."

RECENT EVENTS IN KOREA.

THE deputation to the Hague was the first intimation to the world that the intriguers at Seoul considered themselves sufficiently far advanced in their purpose to attempt a *coup d'etat*. Unfortunately for them the Japanese Government was better informed than the world in general, and what must have been a long and certainly well arranged programme was put into operation. Some light is thrown on recent events by news received by the mail from the Far East, but still much remains to be learned. At present little is known of the origin of the Hague mission, but there seems little room for doubt that it really did emanate from the Emperor. The effect of its existence was well kept, however, until its arrival at the Hague. Its action there constituted a distinct and flagrant breach of the provisions of the treaty of November 1905, and the German Foreign Office summed the matter up most succinctly when it said that the action had "completely forfeited Korea to Japanese action." Presumably, though it seems to have been a spectator only, Japan was in full agreement with the abdication of the Emperor. But if it be true, as reported in Tokio, that the new Emperor is of weak intellect, the rights of Korea's Emperor will be still further curtailed. The reason for this is not far to seek if one regards the life history of the late Emperor. He is now about fifty-five years of age and is described by Mr. H. B. Hulbert, a writer who knows him well, "as a gentleman of average natural ability which has been greatly influenced by his environment, not always happily." When only twelve years old he was nominated to the throne by the Queen Dowager, and his father became regent, until the boy should attain his majority. The regent was a fierce and relentless despot. The boy lived in the midst of unspeakable atrocities and was brought up to believe that the knife, poison and torture are the main implements of Government. His father married him to a member of the Min family and when the time came for the young King to assume the duties of his office he found himself torn between filial duty to his imperious father and the softer but no less effective pressure brought to bear on him by the Queen. She and the regent were deadly enemies. The war to the knife between these two individuals, which opened in 1872 when the regent sent an infernal machine to the Queen's father, which destroyed almost the entire family, only ended in 1895, when the Queen was assassinated. The up-bringing and surroundings of the Emperor were almost wholly responsible for the climax which has crowned a well meant but futile rule. The end, in view of the disclosures which have been made, was inevitable. But though Japan has stepped in, it does not appear to be entire master of the situation. The wave of anarchy which spread from Seoul points to a determined opposition to the course of action which has been adopted. A letter from the Councillors of State to Marquis Ito promised support to the new regime, if the Japanese dealt fairly with the Emperor, but threatened that, in the event of any indignity being shewn to him, they were prepared and would die as martyrs in his cause. There is traditional ill feeling amongst the Koreans for the Japanese, and the opportunity for a demonstration was eagerly taken up. As for the late Emperor, he may well have reason to be satisfied with the course events have taken. He can point to few periods of peace and unalloyed content in his nominal reign of forty-three years, while the last fifteen years have been full of bitterness and personal terror. The one thing necessary, however, for his future welfare is that he should be removed from the temptation of intrigue, which owing to the atmosphere in which he has lived so long has become apparently part of his nature. As regards the success of Japan one can only await an explanation of its intentions, remembering always that, though its dealings in Empire have always lacked the essential reason which has prompted similar enterprise in Western nations, not yet is the land of the Rising Sun to be judged entirely according to Western standards.

TAXES IN INDIA.

A SOMEWHAT interesting statement has been elicited from Mr. Morley by means of an unstarred question asked by Mr. Harold Cox with reference to the case of the Bombay Mill worker fined Rs. 10 for scraping up half an ounce of salt from the seashore. The hon. member wished to know whether it is necessary for the protection of the revenue from the Salt Tax that such prosecutions should take place, and if so whether the Secretary of State would press upon the Government of India the importance of reducing public expenditure in order that this tax may be altogether abolished. Mr. Morley's reply was as follows:—"I have not yet received the information which I undertook to obtain from the Government of Bombay and I am not at present in a position to express an opinion as to the necessity for such prosecutions. The Government of India are acquainted with my views on the subject of restricting public expenditure in the interests of Indian taxpayers and on the subject of the Salt duty, and these questions will continue to receive closer attention. *A propos* Sir Seymour King has been interesting himself in another Indian import. The unstarred questions in Wednesday's list contained the following from the hon. member for Central Hull:—"To ask the Secretary of State for India, whether in view of the improved condition of the finances in India since the Income Tax was introduced, he will conseider the advisability of raising the minimum of taxable incomes from the present low level of 500 rupees or £33 per annum, to a figure more closely approximating to that fixed in the much richer community of the United Kingdom, viz. £160 or Rs. 2,400; and whether, in any case, the principle of relief to earned small incomes will be introduced and applied in India as in this country." Mr. Morley's written reply was as follows:—"The minimum of taxable income was raised in March 1903 from Rs. 500 (£33) to Rs. 1,000 (£66) a year. The maximum rate of tax is much lower than in the United Kingdom, viz. 6*d.* in the pound, incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 (£66 and £133) are taxed at 5*d.* in the pound, and incomes derived from agriculture are exempt. There is no intention of introducing further differentiation."

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

IT is entirely satisfactory to record that the ravages of plague continue to decrease. Lay opinion has rapidly seized upon the idea that the diminution, both of attacks and deaths, during the hot weather, has been due to the more open-air life led by the inhabitants. The recent weather when taken in conjunction with the plague returns must do much to dispel that idea and make it evident that there is some other cause at work, as yet undiscovered. It would be hard to imagine weather more capable of driving everyone indoors than that which prevailed during July; yet the decrease in plague continued so that there were only 83 cases and 73 deaths as compared with 132 cases and 118 deaths in June and 753 cases and 652 deaths in May when, more than at any other time of the year, the inhabitants of the city slept *a belle etoile*. In Karachi the decrease was not as great, but was still as marked, and in the mofussil towns the decrease was phenomenal. In May there were 366 infected places: in June there were only 133 infected places, and in July 174 infected places. Again, in May there were 5,056 cases and 3,765 deaths. In June there were only 2,398 cases and 1,765 deaths, while in July there were 5,361 cases and 3,595 deaths. It is only when the figures for the whole Presidency are carefully analysed that the true state of affairs becomes apparent. In Satara, Belgaum and Kolhapur there were severe epidemics accounting for a total increase of 1,934 deaths, while the total increase for the Presidency from June to July was only 1,830. On the whole, therefore, there was greater freedom from plague throughout the total area. It would, nevertheless, be extremely interesting to hear some explanation off the outbreak in the south of the Presidency.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will visit Sholapur, to-morrow, to open a New Vegetable Market, arriving there from Bijapur at 4-13 p. m. and leaving at 10-35 p. m. the same night for Poona.

A slight earthquake occurred at Simla at 9-58 Saturday morning.

MR. Gordon-Walker is understood to be the likely additional member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

THE Madras Government have issued orders prescribing the procedure to be followed with regard to the construction of petroleum installations in the Madras Presidency.

THE *Ceylon Observer* understands that it was on the guarantee of the Underwriters that the s. s. *Lawoe* was allowed to resume her voyage from Colombo on Saturday, pending inquiry.

THE Quantity of Rubber Manufactured in Ceylon and exported during the first half of the year was 3,129 cwts. valued at Rs. 1,377,064. Of this the United Kingdom purchased 1,951 cwts., United States 982 cwts., and Germany 174 cwts.

ON Monday last, seven cases of Cholera occurred at Pamben, and three proved fatal. On Sunday one case was reported. There has been a large influx of people to Rameswaram, where a festival is being held, and the cases have occurred among the pilgrims. The authorities have decided to treat Pamben as an infected port.

THE engagement of Sir John Harrington, British Minister to Abyssinia, and the daughter of the late Senator Macmillan is interesting chiefly from the fact that Senator Macmillan had himself conducted the United States Mission to Abyssinia a couple of years ago. This mission had for its objects the improvement of trade relationship between the two countries, the Abyssinians being large buyers of American twills, sheeting and shirtings, and the making of enquiries into the possibility of constructing roads, railways and irrigation works.

CURRENT TOPICS

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

[BY A FREE LANCE.]

DULL BOMBAY.

IT occurs to me that there can be few places on the inhabited earth more dismally dull than Bombay is at present. Of course the rain is principally at fault, for it is a little difficult to be gay with a continous roof of clouds above and perpetual mud beneath. There has been hardly any cricket for 5 weeks and what there has been has been played on sticky unsatisfactory wickets. There has been a certain amount of football and what has taken place has amply justified my remarks concerning the so called match between the A and B teams of the Scotch. Since the A team succeeded in drawing with the B team, it has been defeated by both the R. G. A. and the Gymkhana, and apparently both results were highly popular. Then the office of Secretary to the Mud Sports has been so far more or less of a sinecure, and I should imagine there would be no sports this next Wednesday. There is a notice up in the Gymkhana that the golf links are closed for the time being as the Marine Lines maidan is quite unfit for play. Tennis is out of the question and racquets and billiards are the only two games which the weather cannot interfere with. The Yacht Club handicap was won by Mr. Maughan. The Bombay and Gymkhana handicaps are still unfinished, but on form Mr. Maughan ought to win the latter easily.

The Gymkhana team are to be congratulated on their victories over the Rovers and Scots A. In the latter match the Gymkhana left wing and centre, Rollo at half back, and Ward at full back distinguished themselves. I should say myself that Rollo is probably the most useful member of the Gymkhana team. He is, however, very closely challenged by Carroll, Ross, and Ward. Ross is a most brainy player and his knowledge of the game is invaluable to the side. It would be difficult to find a better forward in the League at present than the outside left of the Scots B team, but he is run very close by Reynolds of the Gunners. As for half backs, Pooler and Rollo strike me as being especially good, because it has to be remembered that the forwards they play behind are not so good as those of the Scots B team. Chapman of the Rovers is a very sound and reliable player, and I think the Gymkhana goal keeper has accomplished better performances than any other goal keeper in the League. I should like to back the following team against any other to be found in Bombay. Forwards—Left wing, Outside, Scots B team, Inside, Scots A team: Centre, Kennedy: Right wing, Inside, Reynolds, Outside, Telegraph: Half backs—Pooler Rollo, and one of the Scots: Backs—Chapman and Ward: Goal, Thompson. The only one in the team I have any doubt about is the Telegraph right wing, who has lately much spoiled his game by endeavouring to be clever in the dodging line, instead of taking advantage of his undoubted pace.

As this is not on athletic letter, I think I had better find something else to write about. I have had two appeals fired at me, one on behalf of the Indo-British and the other for the Afghan Memorial Church. I observe that the latter has already obtained one very handsome donation, indeed, from a gentleman whose generosity, both public and private, has few equals in Bombay. With regard to both objects, one cannot help feeling that the real responsibility rests, or ought to rest, on Government. The Indo-British Institution has been the most persistent beggar in Bombay. I have every reason to believe that it does excellent work, but there is surely something radically wrong when it has to be continually appealing to the public for the wherewithal to keep its doors open. Somehow the Indo-British does not seem to appeal to the public in the same way that other similar institutions do in Bombay. I hear, however, that probably at least one of the forthcoming charitable entertainments will devote a considerable portion of its receipts to assisting the Institution. In addition to the entertainments I mentioned last week, I hear there is to be a bazaar at the end of September on behalf of the Girls' Friendly Society, at which there will be a Cafe Chantant and other attractions.

THE LADY NOVELIST.

DISCUSSION has recently been going on in the press concerning some productions of the lady novelist. It is suggested that some of our well-known authoresses have lately been writing books more conspicious for their indecency than for any sign of intelligence. There is a great deal of truth in this criticism but, like most of such criticism, it goes too far. It is not a matter for regret, but for congratulation, that both in books and in conversation the relationship between the sexes and its accompanying questions are more and more freely discussed. These are the most important questions in human life, and hitherto they have been surrounded with humbug and sham modesty, which I cannot but believe is the cause of most of the vice and dishonesty that is so apparent everywhere in Society. They are delicate subjects no doubt, and should be delicately treated, but the tendency is to demand that they should be faced and not veneered over with a propriety that is purely skin deep. If I may take an instance, I would mention a book called The Yoke. There are great possibilities in the book and it deals with a question of much moment to man and woman. But that is all you can say for it. In one chapter it is grossly vicious and for the rest of the book it merely presents a highly indelicate treatment of a very delicate subject. When we come to the works of an authoress, who writes under the pseudonym of "Victoria Cross," one feels that no criticism can be too severe. The books contain no literary merit they do not approach a distant presentment of any branch of life, and they are gross and disgusting How it comes that a country which sent Vizetelly to jail for publishing Zola's works, can permit these openly disgusting books to be published, I do not profess to understand. Any bookseller will tell you that they have a large sale, which means that there are many people who care to read them. Any book or newspaper which succeeds in being indecent without incurring the censor's veto, is sure of a large sale. And yet I will confess that, though I am not squeamish, I can look upon Victoria Cross's works with nothing but contempt. The lady (!) has, however, well gauged the public taste, and she writes what sells.

A LOW TONE.

THE truth is that there is no good complaining about this class of book while the tone of male society is what it is. Not being a woman, I cannot speak of feminine society, but I cherish the belief and hope that it is something infinitely superior to that of man. But among men things are openly said and thought, which might even bring a blush to the cheek of Victoria Cross. I don't say this is always the case, but after a pretty varied years' experience I can honestly say that the spirit which pervades at least two-thirds of male society, is the spirit of the Pink Un and The Winning Post? "Is there anything good in this week's Pink Un?" is a very common question. Translated, it simply means—Is there a really indecent double entendre? If there is, the youth of the day look upon that number as a good one, just precisely because it is bad. And why is this? The answer is very simple. Because Society has tabooed the honest and open discussion of certain questions of the most vital moment. Hence those questions are discussed secretly and disgustingly, and, being forbidden, they are attractive even when distorted and unpleasant. If only we did away with all this sham hypocrisy, there would be no demand for the prurient novel, of which Victoria Cross is so great a mistress. But so long as the relationship of man and woman is taboo in Society, so long will it be distorted and demeaned in secret. I am very well aware that what I seek for will never be brought about by the efforts of any ordinary person, and that those persons who not only preach but practice honesty in these matters, will fall by the way and be covered with ignomony. But they will be the disciples of truth, which is great and will prevail. This is the age of conventions, but a time is coming when many conventions will be shattered and we shall be a thousand times happier, freer, and more honest in faith. I do not mean to say that no convention is good; what I do mean is that conventions on vital matters must be wrong.

I have been led to these remarks *a propos* of some books that have recently been published. A further question arises—what of the publishers who publish and the shops which sell this dirt, knowing it to be so? To this there can only be one answer, which it is not necessary to put down in black and white. Everyone, whether he be professional man, merchant or tradesman, has a duty he owes to the public. He can scarcely pretend to be fulfilling that duty if a large part of his income results from the dissemination of dirt. One need be no prude to hold this view, indeed persons, themselves not over scrupulous in matters of morals, may have sufficient artistic sense to condemn the product of the sewer. This is not so much a question of morals or religion. It is at the very outset a question of simple aesthetics. It is possible to a certain extent to be artistically vicious, but these novels are inartistically vicious and one does not need to go to moral or religious doctrines to condemn them utterly. But, as I said before, they are largely read and so long as that is so, they will always find publishers and booksellers. The doctor, who would be eminent, must study disease in its worst forms, and so the teacher must study such books to gauge the depth of human degradation. But for us, who are neither doctors nor teachers, such things should have no place. Wickedness is sometimes attractive, but the moralist may thank Providence that the lady novelist does not know how to make it so.

SOUND AND HEALTHY FICTION.

IT is a pleasure to think, however, that after all there are not very many novels of this class and that the greater part of our fiction is sound and healthy, if not brilliant. If there is at present no novelist of superlative merit, it is also true that never before in the history of Literature have we had so numerous a body of accomplished and delightful writers of fiction. To give a few names only,—Anthony Hope, Mason, Hewlett, Winston Churchill, Marion Crawford, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Lucas Malet, Jacobs, and Q. With such writers as these to delight us, it must be admitted that the English novel is at present in a very healthy state. Speaking for myself, the three novels that I have read with the greatest pleasure during the last twelve months are "Coniston," "The Beloved Vagabond," and "The Fighting Chance." But these are only three out of many excellent novels that have been published during the last year. Messs. Le Queux and Phillips Oppenheim are as productive as ever, and while their works do not perhaps appeal to the highest class of intellect, they are never unclean and they are always exciting. Of another class are the charming productions of Kate Douglas Wiggin and the author of "Elizabeth and her German Garden." Indeed, there has surely never before been so much pleasant literature available to the public at so moderate a cost. It is to be hoped that this mass of clean healthy-minded fiction will in time drown out altogether the sewer books.

PERSIAN GULF NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, AUGUST 12.

The lassitude of the hot weather has now completely enchained us, and the whole of one's energy is devoted to getting through the day with as little discomfort as possible. Violent exercise is rewarded by such painful after-effects that the sight of the crews of H. M.'s ships "Sphinx" and "Red breast" playing cricket with the greatest zeal, as they did, was enough alone to give the spectator prickly heat. This is the first visit we have had from the "Sphinx" since she returned from her refit at Bombay, and her popular Commander received many congratulations on his well earned promotion to the post of Captain.

Last week Bushire was astonished by the news that the Governor had resigned or had been recalled, and sure enough he embarked in the Persian cruiser "Mozaffir" for Dilam and so on to Teheran.

His successor here turns out to be the late Governor, H. E. the "Deria Bhegghi" (Lord Admiral of the seas) who, when he left Bushire eight months ago, prophesied his return in six months, so that he was not far out in the date of his return. I gather that while the late Governor, the Amiral Sultaneh, was generally liked for his gracious and courtly manners to the townspeople, the return of the "Deria Bhegghi" is quite popular, he being such an old resident of Bushire and fairly easy-going as regards the collection of revenue.

Sad news has arrived here of the German steamer "Teutonia", she having badly stranded on Cape Ras al Haad, where she is reported to be rapidly breaking up.

Four boats left with the crew and endeavoured to make Muscat, 90 miles distant, which was reached by the captain and his boat, but with regard to the remainder, two stories are current, one being that only the captain's boat is safe and the other three boats missing, and the other story gives three boats safe and one missing. Although the Sheik of Ras al Haad is fairly trustworthy, the country between there and Muscat is by no means safe for shipwrecked Europeans and it seems unfortunate that they should not have tried to communicate from Ras al Haad instead of beating along the coast to Muscat.

Plague seems to have quite departed from Bahrein and the quarantine embargo has been removed, much to every one's comfort from a mercantile point of view. Naturally the fear of plague and the medical restrictions have had a great effect on the pearling traffic generally, and the output this season must necessarily be small, but as there was a slight glut in the pearl-market at Bombay at the beginning of the season due to the carry over of last year, I do not think prices will do more than rise 20 per cent.

MUSEEB.

Dates are now ripening fast and in the last fortnight the clusters of green dates have turned to purest amber and some even to cherry hue. The extra special wave of heat which, the Arabs always say, comes at this time to ripen the dates, is now, we hope, over, and one now looks forward to comparatively bearable heat for the remainder of the season.

Besides, once date-picking and exporting starts, one forgets all about heat, date boils and the minor annoyances of life in the frenzied effort to be even with one's neighbour and also beat him in a deal should opportunity offer. To be able to export and deliver the first date crop of the season is an achievement like the first arrival of the China teas used to be in the old days of the clippers, and every year from Buseh two or three steamers race home regardless of coal expenditure in order that they may plase the first of the season's dates on the New York and London markets.

The "Lawrence" is back here again after her trip to Bushire and I here the "Sphinx" has been ordered in post-haste to the assistance of the wrecked "Teutonia" and to search for the missing-boats and their crews.

The "Anatolian", a large Buckna'l liner is here discharging cargo and it looks as if she will be ready for the first picking which is obtained by what the Arabs call "Shalleh" or shaking of the date palms, whereby the ripe dates fall and are picked up instead of climbing up for them.

Fruit has been abundant this year and melons, figs, grapes white and black, apples, peaches, nectarines, have been on sale in large quantities in the bazaar at the rate of about a penny a pound: the variety and cheapness of fruit here is a great factor in assisting the residents of Buseh to withstand the debilitating effects of the Gulf hot weather. The Sheik of Mahommerah has returned in triumph, having after a great expenditure of time and money, succeeded in reducing to proper subjection his unruly subjects in Arabistan, who have been in open rebellion for the past few months. Bazaar rumour had it that there were no less than 40,000 of the Shiaks followers, fed and maintained by him during the campaign, but doubtless 25,000 would be a more accurate estimate; the rebel forces were about 8,000 under arms and the final victory of the Sheik was obtained by sweeping operations which successfully collected the rebels into a position between the fork of two rivers, by means of which 500 rebels were drowned while endeavouring to escape after their defeat. After this lesson one may assume that things will be quiet "along the Potomac" for some little time.

Buseh has started a hunt with a real "Master." Mr. Macpherson (of Grey Paul and Co.) and hunting goes on gaily over the river on the Mardani side, the hounds (and hounds they are indeed) being willing to hunt anything from a human being to a stray donkey: no foxes have yet been killed, but last Tuesday a large hyena was brought to bay after quite an exciting run, and then duly despatched by the master with a revolver.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday last by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia" were:—Sir Sydney Hutchinson, The Hon. Mr. Justice A. S. Aikman, The Hon. Mr. Justice Harnell, the Hon. Mr. Justice Rattigan, The Hon. Mr. Justice Ritchards, Prince Mansur Khoobur, the Hon. Mr. J. W. Best, and Deaconess K. Beynon.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

Britain's Proposal.

NAVAL AND MILITARY BURDENS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

Sir Edward Fry has addressed a Plenary Conference at the Hague on the limitation of armaments. He pointed out the crushing burdens which are borne by the Great Nations. He also declared, in the name of the Government, that Great Britain would be ready to communicate annually to the Powers that act in a similar manner the proposed Naval constructions. This exchange of information would facilitate the exchange of views of the various Governments concerned regarding reductions which might be mutually effected.

He moved that the Conference should re-affirm the Resolution passed by the Hague Conference in 1899 on the question of the limitation of military charges, in view of the increase whereof, he said, that it was highly desirable that the various Governments concerned should resume the serious study of the question.

TRANSVAAL'S LOYALTY.

Proposed Present to the King.

THE CULLINAN DIAMOND.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

In the Transvaal Assembly, General Botha moved a resolution to acquire the Cullinan diamond for the purpose of presenting it to King Edward as a token of the loyalty of the Transvaal, and to commemorate the granting of self-government.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

Some newspapers enthusiastically commend General Botha's generous statesmanship regarding the Cullinan Diamond while others question the expediency of such generosity when the Colony is in financial straits.

[The Cullinan Diamond is at present the property of the Premier Diamond Mines Company of South, upon whose property the brilliant was found. Its value is £3,294.]

OUTBREAK OF PLAGUE.

In San Francisco and Manchuria.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

Plague has broken out in San Francisco and also in Southern Manchuria.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

Duke of Connaught Congratulates the Military.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

The Duke of Connaught in inspecting the Rifle Brigade and the Sussex Regiment congratulated them on their forbearance during the disturbances.

WORK IN PARLAMENT.

Challenge to the Lords.

THE ENGLISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the English Land Bill, and the House of Lords has passed the third reading of the Evicted Tenants' Bill and Criminal Appeal Bill.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

Speaking in the House of Commons, on the third reading of the English Land Bill, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman warned the House of Lords against the derangement of this great measure for meeting one of the most urgent problems.

THE FRICTION AT CASABLANCA.

Complete Agreement Arrived at.

MORE TRIBES MUSTERING.

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

The French and Spanish Governments have arrived at complete agreement regarding the employment of troops at Casablanca. Meanwhile, all correspondents agree that General Drude needs large reinforcements to effect the restoration of peace.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

A courier from the tribesmen has arrived at Casablanca and has presented General Drude with an ultimatum demanding surrender, otherwise a large force of Khabyles will destroy the French.

General Drude has not replied.

Reuter, telegraphing from Casablanca, states that the interior tribes are arriving, thirsting for booty.

General Drude regards his position as impregnable.

MORENGA'S ESCAPE.

German Views.

FOREIGN OFFICE ASSURANCES.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

The return of the Chief, Morenga, to Damaraland has evoked sharp criticism [illegible] Cape Colony from a section of the German Press.

It is stated in Berlin that Sir Edward Grey has informed Germany that Morenga, in future, will have no asylum in British territory, and that he regrets that the endeavours of the Cape authorities to prevent Morenga crossing the border have been unsuccessful.

THE ENGAGEMENT OF LADY RUBY ELLIOT.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

A marriage between Viscount Errington and Lord Minto's daughter Lady Ruby Elliot has been arranged.

THE KING'S TOUR.

EFFECT ON THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

Gratifying Attitude in Vienna.

HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

The Vienna papers consider that the meeting of King Edward and the Emperor Franz Josef at Ischl will permanently improve the situation in Macedonia, by showing that the Powers will not permit small Balkan States to disturb the peace of Europe.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

Advices from Marienbad state that Dr. Ott says that he has never known King Edward in such perfect health.

When two European monarchs have met in conference all the world is agog to know what they have been speaking about. It is extremely difficult of course, for the newspaper correspondent to supply the desired information. With regard to the recent meeting of King Edward and the Emperor of Austria, however, we may hazard a safe guess as to the character of one part of the conversation at any rate, for the First Gentleman of England is sure to have extended brithday congratulations to the aged Emperor upon to-day's celebration of the seventy-seventh completed year of his age.

This morning the monarch will receive the good wishes of his family, and when he has heard Mass he will receive in audience the Burgomaster of Ischl and a deputation composed of the leading members of the Ischl community. A gala dinner will be given this evening. This is the formal programme of the Royal birthday celebrations at Alpine Villa, rendered traditional by frequent repetition, for the Emperor Francis Joseph is so methodical and regular in his habits that any departure from the rules governing the day's procedure, would not be tolerated. When, in the early part of last year, a French journal published an incorrect description of the Emperor's manner of life, the Court caused to appear, in a largely-circulated Vienna paper, the true details of the monarch's daily doings, for a false rumour was then gaining some credence to the effect that His Majesty Joseph intended to abdicate, and as counter-blast, his friends of the palace were anxious to show how vigorous and fresh the aged monarch really is. Wherever he be, in the capital, at Ischl, or with an army corps during the manœuvres he leaves his bed at four o'clock in the morning. Although he spends an hour at his toilette, he usually wears but one suit of clothes during the day, the uniform of a General. After an early cup of coffee the monarch goes to his writing table and works until eight with his morning's correspondence, and having smoked one or two of the "Regalia Media" cigars, made especially in the Government Factory and allowed him by the doctors, the regular receptions of the day commence. First comes the Director of the Cabinet Bureau, then the Chief of the Military Cabinet, followed by the Adjutant-General and the Grand Chamberlain. Every Wednesday an audience is given to the Chief of the General Staff, Count Beck, and in the afternoon of the same day Count Goluchowski, the Foreign Minister, pays his respects to the Emperor. On Thursday, His Majesty gives a general audience in Vienna or Buda-Pesth, which usually lasts from 10 a.m., until Mid-day. Between these engagements the Emperor finds much occupation at his writing-table. Throughout the year, weather permitting, he drives out in an open carriage after lunch, the repast being brought to him on a tray, for no visitor is ever received at luncheon, and after a busy afternoon he dines *en famille*, permitting himself but two small glasses of Austrian wine during the meal. When dinner is finished he reads the Austrian newspapers and the cuttings from foreign papers which are prepared for him. He then works at official documents until half past eight o'clock when he goes to supper and afterwards to bed. The continental journals often records anecdotes of Francis Joseph, and accounts have been given of his card-playing propensities. During his long life, however, he has only played cards when a young man to amuse his children, and for several years past he has been to no theatre except with his family at Ischl, or during the presence of foreign princes in Vienna, when good performances are given. Shooting is the only recreation in which he indulges, and despite his advanced age he exhibits wonderful vigour on the moors.

By the recently suggested abdication of the aged monarch attention has been called to the peculiar position occupied by the Countess Chotek, wife of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir presumptive of the Austro-Hungarian throne.

The Countess is a gentlewoman by birth, but not having Royal blood in her veins cannot become Empress of Austria. On the other hand, there is nothing to prevent her being Queen of Hungary. Thus, while in Budapest she will occupy the first rank; in Vienna she will be compelled to take her place in the rear of the procession of archduchesses, her sisters-in-law. In this respect her place is behind that of H. R. H. Maria Theresa, Archduchess of Austria-Este, the wife of Prince Louis of Bavaria, son of the Regent and Heir-presumptive of the Kingdom, for this august lady is not merely a Royalty as far as her own country is concerned, she is undoubtedly the head of the Royal House of Stuart, being eight in direct descent from King Charles the First. So little does she trouble, however, about the claim to the British throne which is urged on her behalf by the members of White Rose League and other foolish people, that she sent her eldest son to congratulate Queen Victoria on her Diamond Jubilee.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TELEGRAPH STRIKE IN AMERICA.

Newspapers Unaffected.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

Despite the declaration of a general strike of telegraphists in America, the American Companies maintain the working of their lines well.

The newspapers, unquestionably, are scarcely suffering.

THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA.

Reported Incurable Disease.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

Reuter, in an interview with the Foreign Office in Tokio, ascertained that private advices from Peking state that the Dowager Empress is incapacitated by an incurable disease.

The future is gloomy owing to the unsettled state of politics.

CRICKET.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

Nottinghamshire has beaten Derbyshire by nine wickets.

Kent has beaten Somerset by an innings and 103.

Leicestershire has beaten Narthamptonshire by 115.

Gloster has beaten Hampshire by 83.

The South Africans have beaten Essex by 104.

Middlesex has beaten Lancashire by an innings and 28 runs.

The matches between Surrey and Yorkshire and Sussex and Worcestershire have been drawn.

PLAGUE POLICY IN INDIA.

KING EDWARD'S LETTER OF SYMPATHY.

Lord Minto's Circular to Local Governments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 18.

In the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary the following correspondence is published for general information :—

From the Viceroy to the Heads of all Local Governments and Administrations :—

In reference to the communication which I am addressing to you to-day I beg to forward a letter on the same subject which I have had the honor to receive to-day from His Majesty the King-Emperor.

THE KING'S LETTER TO THE VICEROY.

To His Excellency the Viceroy, dated Buckingham Palace, 13th August, 1907 :—

My dear Viceroy,

I have followed with anxious interest the later course of the epidemic of plague by which India has for eleven years past been so sorely afflicted. The welfare of my Indian subjects must ever be to me an object of high concern and I am deeply moved when I think of the misery that has been borne with such silent patience in all those stricken homes. I am well aware how unremitting have been the efforts of your Excellency's predecessors and yourself to make out the causes of the pestilence and to mitigate its effects. It is my earnest hope and prayer that the further measures now being prepared by your Excellency in consultation with zealous and able officers, may be crowned with merciful success. I desire you to communicate this expression of my heart-felt sympathy to my Indian subjects.

Believe me, my dear Viceroy,

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD, R and I.

LORD MINTO'S CIRCULAR LETTER.

From his Excellency the Viceroy to Heads of all Local Governments and Administrations, dated 16th August, 1907 :—

The terrible ravages of plague. Borne with such touching patience and heroism by the afflicted people of India have caused me the greatest sorrow and concern and I have been deeply grieved that comparatively so little success has attended our efforts to free the country from this dire scourge. Difficulties in our way have been enormous of which the greatest has perhaps been the inability of the most affected by the epidemic to understand the sanitary and hygenic measures which we have sought to induce them to adopt, and which in many cases they have actively resented, and though our Medical and Executive Officers and benevolent non-officials all over India have shown most courageous self-sacrifice, not a few of them having laid down their lives in fighting the epidemic, the results achieved have fallen far short of which after such an expenditure of labour and money, we might reasonably have expected.

The first stage of the Plague Commission inquiry is now finished and certain definite conclusions have been reached. These do not perhaps make the problem of effective suppression of the disease much easier than it was when it first appeared, but they at least indicate the lines on which we should proceed in future with the best hope of ultimate success and at the same time prove that many expensive and harassing operations carried on in the past may be safely abandoned.

Your administration is being addressed by the Government of India on the subject of the measures that should now be taken and I do not propose to discuss these in this letter more particularly, as any general line of action dictated by science must be modified to suit the peculiar conditions of the province and people to be affected by it.

PAST EXPERIENCE.

Our whole experience in the past, however, has taught us one important lesson that should never be lost sight of. No measure that can be devised can have any prospect of success, unless we secure co-operation of the very people it is intended to save. The leading principle to be observed is that in a plague campaign the people must to a great degree work out their own salvation and that whatever course of action is decided on it must be carried out with patience, sympathy and scrupulous consideration for their wishes and traditions.

PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATION NECESSARY.

Indians are by no means contemptuous of sanitary laws, many sections of the community have good rules of their own and it will only defeat the purpose we have in view if we appear to insist unreasonably upon the acceptance of our ideas of modern hygiene. The problem is one of exceptional difficulty. The questions of expediency only too often prevent unrestricted application of restraints which science would impose, but I feel confident that proposals made to you officially will receive your earnest and sympathetic attention, and I hope that with the assistance of the people themselves some distinct advance will now be made towards bringing the ravages of this pestilence under complete control.

PLAGUE COMMISSION'S CONCLUSIONS.

From Sir Harold Stuart to Local Governments and Administrations :—

The scientific Commission which was appointed in 1905 to investigate the causation of plague has now completed the first stage of its labours, dealing with the etiology of the disease, and has arrived at conclusions of great practical importance. Some time must elapse before it is possible to publish an account of all work done by the Commission. But I am directed to address you at once on the results of its careful and valuable researches which have a direct bearing on the measures to be taken for dealing with the epidemic from the point of view indicated above. The outstanding conclusions are—

(1) that bubonic plague is spread by infected rats;

(2) that the vehicle of contagion between rat and rat and between rat and man is rat flea, and

(3) that the life of the plague germ in soil, floors, and walls of houses and the like is of short duration.

These conclusions show that many troublesome and expensive measures undertaken for the purpose of destroying germ in houses may be abandoned and they indicate that effort should be directed to prevent access to men from infected rats and their fleas and to counteract the effects of bites of infected fleas.

RATS AND RAT-FLEAS.

The Government of India recognize that the prevention of contact between man and infected rats and rat-fleas is the problem, the solution of which presents great difficulties. The construction of the vast majority of Indian houses favours infestation by rats. There is usually ample food supply for them and in many cases people are not only themselves unwilling to destroy rats, but decline to afford any facilities for their destruction by others. These unfavourable conditions however are not always present and there is evidence which indicates that well devised measures carried out persistently will largely reduce the number of rats and thus retard, if they do not completely prevent, the spread of plague. But it must be remembered that rats breed with great rapidity, and it follows that spasmodic and ill-directed efforts to exterminate them can have little effect on the prevalence of plague and may actually do harm by discrediting not only rat destruction but other measures also. Apart from actual destruction there are other means of keeping down the number of rats. It is impossible to expect in the immediate future much improvement in the structure of houses, but in certain localities something might, no doubt, be done in this direction, while beneficial results may possibly be obtained by building of a few houses suitable for the poorer classes to serve as models of the type of residence which is the best fitted to secure freedom from rats

BUILDING OF RAT-PROOF HOUSES.

The provision of such model dwellings may conveniently be undertaken along with schemes for the demolition of insanitary areas and the opening up of congested quarters—measures which the Government of India regard as imperative because they are of value both directly by reducing facilities for rat life and indirectly by their educational effect. Again a diminution of the food supply of rats by the protection of stores and the prompt removal of all garbage has a direct effect on rat population which normally is limited only by the available supply of food. The Government of India apprehend, however, that at last, for some time to come, the measures undertaken to reduce the number of rats may have only partial and local results, and it will probably be found in most cases that the only practical way of removing man from contact with infected rat fleas is by temporary evacuation of the quarters in which plague is prevalent.

EVACUATION.

In this present state of our knowledge evacuation is the most efficient remedy against plague which we can offer to the people and the earlier this measure is adopted and the more completely it is carried out the greater will be the saving of life. It must of course be recognized that even in the most favourable circumstances evacuation of their houses is attended with great inconvenience to people and it should be impressed upon District Officers that while it is their duty to use their utmost endeavours to influence the leaders of the people and induce them to move into temporary dwellings, it is equally their duty, by affording assistance and making wise rules suited to circumstances of the community with which they are dealing, to make the measure as little irksome as possible.

GOVERNMENT HELP NECESSARY.

It is impossible to lay down definite directions which should be followed in every case because conditions vary from place to place. For this reason District Officers and Subordinates should be given considerable freedom of action in deciding what help should be afforded and they should consult their technical advisers regarding any rules that it may seem necessary to prescribe. In one place grants of money may be desirable, in another it may be advisable to supply materials for construction of grass huts either free of charge or on payment; in a third the most suitable form of help may be the provision of corrugated iron for the construction of temporary residence. Arrangements for the care of cattle will often be necessary and provision should always be made for the safe custody of the property which people must leave behind them in their houses. Whatever form of aid it is decided to give it should be given promptly with the minimum of preliminary formalities and without undue detail of subsequent audit. The wishes and even the prejudices of the people must be consulted and it is important that they should be made to understand the reasons for evacuation and why it is that this measure will save them. If they can be made to appreciate this the site of temporary encampment need not be at a greater distance from the evacuated houses than is sufficient to prevent rats following the people and it will not be necessary to impose any restrictions beyond those which are required to prevent people bringing infested flees with them from their houses.

ANTI-PLAGUE INOCULATION.

The next measure to which I am directed to invite your attention is inoculation. It has been established beyond doubt that inoculation is the most valuable protective against plague and even when it does not afford immunity it doubles the chances of recovery. The Governor General in Council is aware, however, that there is much prejudice on the subject, and the claims of inoculation should be advocated with caution and tact. The goal to be aimed at is the provision everywhere of facilities for inoculation. For this purpose the members of the staffs of hospitals and dispensaries should be utilised wherever possible to do so, while the establishment of special inoculators should be employed where such supplementary assistance is required. A training in the simple process of inoculation is necessary in all cases and it can be given at provincial laboratories and by Commissioned Medical Officers selected for the purpose. I am to suggest that you should at once take into consideration the needs of the presidency in this respect. It is known that acute plague in men and rats never completely disappears and it is probable that in localities in which it persists throughout the period of abatement that the yearly epidemics have their origin in each province. These localities which may not be the same from year to year should be ascertained and special attention should be devoted to them with the object of extirpating plague in them and preventing it from spreading from them.

OPPOSITION OF THE PEOPLE TO BE AVOIDED.

The Governor-General in Council does not think necessary to press further upon the attention of Locals Governments the importance of avoiding any action which excites the opposition of people. That is clearly recognised, and he desires now therefore, to dwell rather upon the necessity of urging District Officers to take the initiative by explaining to the people what is known about the causes of plague by teaching them to appreciate the danger of harbouring rats and by stimulating them to adopt measures for protection. They must not be coerced, but on the other hand they must not be left without guidance, advise, and help.

His Excellency the Council is convinced that the terrible mortality from plague excites the compassion of every Officer of Government who is brought in contact with the people. But in the past sympathy has not infrequently been accompanied by a feeling of helplessness and despair.

The problem of combating the disease is still surrounded with many difficulties, but increased knowledge which has now been gained made the outlook distinctly more hopeful and there is every reason to anticipate that persistent and sustained efforts will at least produce appreciable alleviation though they may not afford complete relief.

The Governor-General in Council relies confidently upon the support and co-operation of Local Governments. If a combined endeavour to grapple with the epidemic be made he, in turn, is ready to afford such administrative assistance as lies in his power.

INDIANS IN CHINA.

Seditious Propaganda Thwarted.

Concerning the report that agitation of a seditious nature has been discovered on the part of some natives of India serving in the North-China Command, the following facts have been officially communicated by the British Military Authorities to the North-China newspapers :—

Some time ago it came to the knowledge of the British Military Authorities that a man called Ishwar Das, who is attached to the 47th Sikhs as Hospital Assistant, had collected a sum of money from the Indian clerks and remitted it to India as a mark of sympathy towards the "Punjabee" newspaper, a native journal now suppressed by the Government of India.

A letter written by Ishwar Das, fell into the hands of his superiors, and the man has since been kept in close arrest until his case shall be finally disposed of. An Indian agitator named Verma is a friend of Ishwar Das, and the former after concluding his visit to Tientsin went to visit the Hospital Assistants at Tongshan, and Shanhaikuan. As soon as his presence was discovered at the latter place he was at once turned out of the military lines with the warning that, if discovered in any of them again, he will be handed over to the Provost Marshal. Verma immediately left for Newchwang.

Two of the Hospital Assistants at Tongshan and Shanhaikuan, who were also placed in confinement for harbouring Verma, have since been released. It has not been necessary to make any other arrests.

Men of the stamp of Verma have no influence whatever with the fighting races of India from which the Sepoys are drawn; they intrigue to some extent among native clerks, chiefly with a view to benefit themselves, and while there is not the slighest importance to be attached locally to such intrigues the General Officer Commanding has no intention whatever of permitting native clerks and others under his command to show sympathy with any political movement.

The money collected by Ishwar Das from the Indian clerks only amounted to some 37 dollars and the draft instead of reaching its destination, is now in the hands of the Military Authorities.

KARACHI NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 15.

When, on the 17th June last, we published our article "The Karachi Cyclone and the Port Trust," our Sind contemporary supposed we had been got at by some one full of bile against the Port Trustees, and there were to be found other journals who doubted that our censure was called for. Not at all with a sense of satisfaction, for we are certainly far from hostile to Karachi, but decidedly with a sense of justification we have just perused the extracts from the minutes of a meeting of the Port Trustees held on the 19th July, as published in the Karachi papers.

First as to the "Kilchatton" and "Silverdale," the two steamers which were blown from the wharf-sides and stranded at considerable risk in the shallows.

"Read letter No. M-404, dated 18th June, 1907, from the Port Officer, Karachi, reporting that the present securing bollards for ships at the wharves appear to be inadequate under the special weather conditions which have prevailed during the last cyclone; and suggesting that special emergency bollards be fitted at some distance from the edge of the wharf, which would only be used under abnormal weather conditions and traffic is stopped.

Read joint letter, dated 29th June, 1907, from Masters of vessels in the Karachi Harbour suggesting that more substantial mooring posts be fitted in the wharves for the greater security of vessels; and stating that they unanimously are of opinion that emergency posts should be embedded and secured in the ground well inside the rails on the wharves, so that when work is stopped on the approach of a cyclone, ships could immediately be made fast to them, and making remarks."

Now as to the mooring which let the "Lhasa," the "Goalpara" and the "Bezwada" adrift.

"Read letter No 927, dated 1st July 1907, from the Port Officer, Karachi, stating that in his opinion the fixed moorings now laid in Karachi Harbour are not fitted to withstand a cyclone, and making remarks. *Resolution.*—Messrs. Melver McKenzie & Co. to be informed that the question of improved moorings is under the consideration of the Trustees and has been prior to the occurrence of the late cyclone and will be fully dealt with in due course."

Our readers will not fail to observe how unanimously the Port Officer, the ship-masters and the Port Trustees themselves endorse our criticisms with regard to the causes that put these five vessels in such peril of destruction.

Justification of further remarks of ours, as to the want of foresight and knowledge on the part of the Trustees may also be found in the minutes of their other meetings as published. From these we learn that the want of shunting facilities all over the Port Trust's railway-worked area is now under the consideration of a special sub-committee. Points and crossings are cheap enough, and the tracks in an export yard and along wharves can hardly have too many, but in Karachi it takes a special sub-committee to discover what a stevedore's rawest apprentice would learn in a week. We pointed out radical defects in the new Armstrong cranes. It is too late to change the faulty over-hang of those actually erected, but we notice :—

"Read letter No 1498, dated 12th July, 1907, from the Port Engineer, Karachi, stating that before actually placing the order for the four new cranes, he sent home particulars of the improved arrangement of the crane-man's cabin on the crane pillar, which has been gone into by the Makers who state that the additional cost will be £10 per crane over and above the £550 sanctioned in Board's Resolution No. 81, dated 10th May, 1907; and adding that in order to explain matters more fully, he has made a diagram and drawings of the crane which will be exhibited and explained at the Board meeting, *Resolution.*—The Port Engineer is authorised to arrange for the purchase of the 4 cranes at an additional cost of £10 per crane.

From this we gather that the Port Engineer has also joined with the Trustees to corroborate our criticism in a very practical manner.

What we have written has been penned with a sense of responsibility and with the sincerest good-will towards Karachi whose interests are those of at least a hundred million people in that great hinterland of hers, of the central government, and thus of the Indian Empire as a whole. Our censure of those who have been mismanaging her affairs and earning for the Port a bad name in the shipping world has been justified by the records of the Port Trust itself. Remains the question of reform which, whether of constitution or of administration, after all lies in the hands of the merchants of Karachi themselves. We have noted with satisfaction that the merchants of Karachi have recently shown indications of that spirit of divine discontent which alone can influence and direct the necessary amendment. We shall not hesitate when there is occasion again to yield to the reformers that support which their local press is unable to afford them, and we venture to think that the fact that the "Bombay Gazette," has interested her numerous readers in Karachi affairs cannot but prove of real assistance to them in the struggle.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—ARRIVALS.—August 16.—Nicholson Capt., S. and T. Corps, from leave, from England.

Trafford, Lieut., Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Shahjehanpur.

Lamotte, Major, Oxford L. I., from leave, from England.

Clarke, Lt.-Col., Oxford L. I., on leave, from Lucknow.

Joll, Lt., R. F. A., from leave, from England.

Wilson, Lt., R. G. A., from leave, from England.

Fairlie, Lt., K. S. Fus., from leave, from England.

Hawks, Capt., S. and T. Corps, from leave, from England.

Fergusson, Capt, R. A. from leave, from England.

Sarel, Capt XI Lancers, from leave, from England.

Brown, Major, S. and T. Corps, from leave, from England.

Kirrick, Col. 28th Cavalry, on leave, from Sangor.

Sinclair, Lt., 90th Infy., from leave, from England.

Blake, Lt., K R Rifles, from leave, from England.

Gabbin Lt-Col., R. A. M. C., from leave, from England.

Hill, Capt., R. Fus. on leave, from Secunderabad.

Auret, Lt, 127th Baluchis, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES—August 16.—Pearse, Lt. 2nd Batt. 6th Gurkha Rifles, to join at Abbottabad.

Nicholson, Capt., S and T Corps, to join at Meerut.

Lamotte, Major, Oxford L. I. from leave, to Lucknow.

Joll, Lt R F A, from leave, to Lahore.

Wilson, Lt, R G A, from leave, to Rawal Pindi.

WAR GAME EXHIBITION.

Mr. Mercer's "Bellum."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 17

An exhibition of the War recently given at the Army Headquarters in Simla, Colonel Rodwell and Major Blore of the Chief of the Staff's Division worked out a short but interesting scheme set by Mr. Mercer who is the author of the game. The country depicted on the board by Mr. Mercer's new system was a portion of the Guardaspur District 15 by 10 miles in area.

On the conclusion of the operations the system of conducting the game was scrutinized by Lieutenant General Sir Beauchamp Duff who expressed his approval of the new features introduced by the author.

In view of the simplicity of the system, its easy adaptation to any size of force, the facility for preparing maps, the larger scope afforded for instruction in minor tactics and, finally, its comparatively small cost, it is expected that the game will become popular among Military Officers (especially among Volunteers), and that it will soon be adopted, generally, by the Army in India for instructional purposes.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

Soldiers' Visit Interdicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 17.

General Sir Walter Kitchener has issued the following order :—

"Owing to cholera, the Bombay city is out of bounds, and men in the Lahore Division should not be granted furlough to that station pending further orders."

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

The Tata Scheme.

STEEL WORKS AT SINI JUNCTION

[BY OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.]

A great industrial enterprise was set afoot yesterday in Bombay. It will be known by future historians as the "Tata Scheme." Its chief object is the construction in India of blast furnaces, steel furnaces, rolling mills, coke ovens, and other plant for the manufacture of pig-iron, steel-rails, bars, plates, and other commodities, a site for the works having been selected near Sini Junction on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, where the three essentials—iron-ore, coal, and limestone—can be assembled, to use and engineering phrase, at a low rate of transit.

Iron smelting, and even steel manufacture, are not entirely new, of course, in India: but although the metal is to be found in large quantities in British India, they are sparingly disseminated, in most cases, and they are usually beyond the capability of advantageous working. There is an abundance of iron-ore, malleable iron having been produced since a very remote period by charcoal forges blown with a handblast: and some of the interior hill tribes of to-day still manufacture, by this method, or continued to do so until quite recently, implements of natural steel. In some localities the Salem district of the Madras Presidency for example—the development of magnetite is on a scale of remarkable magnitude, entire ranges being composed of this mineral in a pure condition. In the Chanda district there are enormous deposits of specular iron ore and magnetite. The Deccan "trap" contains large quantities of the mineral, from which implements of peace and weapons of war are made; and in the Cuddapah and Kurnool districts of Madras, iron-ores occur in great abundance. Certain tracts in the Nizam's Territory have long been famous for their iron, and in the Gwalior State there is also a good supply. The Bombay Presidency is well blessed with the useful metal, and the deposits extend to Assam and Burma. Iron-ore is so plentiful in British India, in fact, that it is impossible, within the limits of a newspaper article, to name all the localities where it is known to exist in abundance. Hitherto, however, the rich grounds have remained idle, unturned by the pick and shovel; for it is useless to dabble with the crude material unless coal and limestone are within easy reach.

England owes her success in the manufacture of iron and steel, because there are none of those disabilities in the United Kingdom by which Indian industrial enterprise has been checked and curtailed. The fourteen million tons of iron-ores annually obtained from the soil of the Home Land secure easy conversion into good metal, owing to the facility whereby coal is also mined in, or near, the same neighbourhood—a circumstance not easily found in this Empire.

Hitherto, most of the valuable developments of India's vast mineral resources have been due to a few industrious Englishmen. It has been left to Messrs. D. J. and R. J. Tata, therefore, to take in hand the actual conversion of local iron-ores into steel of good quality on a large scale. For centuries the native iron-smelter has been at work upon the products of iron-sands found in the river beds. In the Orissa Tributary States, the manufacture of iron is still carried on by a rude process. In the Birbhum district of Bengal, attempts were unsuccessfully made in 1777 to introduce the European system of mining; and although the important deposits of iron-ore in Central India were once somewhat extensively worked by the Natives, they are now, to a great extent, neglected owing to the great distance the metal in its crude state had to be carried to the fuel.

Although the world-famous Delhi pillar stands within the limits of the Punjab, this province is no longer noted for its iron manufactures.

After fifty years of tentative measures, the Bengal Iron Company was formed in 1874 for working the mines of the Raniganj field, but in 1879 the concern collapsed. In order to demonstrate, if possible, the feasibility of successful manufacture upon a large scale, the Government of India erected works at Dechauri, in the North-West Provinces in 1857, but, being dissatisfied with the results, they sold the concern to a firm which was afterwards known as the North Indian Kamaun Iron Works Company, which suspended operations in 1864. The Porto Novo Steel and Iron Works, established in South Arcot in 1833, also succumbed. These ventures were unsuccessful, chiefly because of the distance between the quarries and the coal-mines; also, in many cases, on account of the smallness of the capital at the companies' command.

The early steel production of Eastern Bengal was not a payable enterprise, because it was not projected on a scale sufficiently extensive to meet the requirements of the market In the Madras Presidency, Mr. Heath, an Indian Civilian of high repute—a friend, by the way, of Charles Dickens—devoted his life and his money to an iron-smelting scheme; but, although he had the Government support, his efforts were futile, for the charcoal process he employed would not support large furnaces, work being performed, therefore, on a small scale only, while enormous forest areas were required for the production of charcoal timber for furnaces turning out but ten tons of iron a day. For the modern output of two hundred tons per diem the mere cartage of the timber would create a cost that would be prohibitive. The present works in Bengal are successful, the concern having paid dividends at the rate of ten per cent, because they are situated on the very top of coking coal deposits. When coal and iron-ore are found in juxtaposition, however, the latter is usually of a low grade.

The scheme now undertaken by Messrs. Tata Brothers will, it is said, be established on a scientific basis, with none of the aforementioned disadvantages. The iron-ore will be brought from the Mohurbhanj hills, a distance of but fifty miles from the railway of the Mohurbhanj State. The Government have agreed to construct another line from the hills to the main line, and they have induced the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to reduce the freight to one-fifteenth of a pie per maund on raw materials required for the works—this rate also to apply to manufactured products sent to Calcutta for export.

This "Tata scheme" has been a long time maturing, the project having been suggested by the late Mr. J. N. Tata, "the pioneer among Indians in the scientific organisation of industries," as the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett has described him, and although the subscription list is not yet open, the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, is already an established fact, owing to many well-known Bombay financiers having already registered their subscriptions privately with the firm. The capital of the concern is stated, in black and white, at Rs. 1,53 00,000, but it is already hinted as a possibility that the shares may be increased in order to accommodate many would-be investors who now run the risk of being disappointed. His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharaja of Mohubbanj are among the supporters of the enterprise; the great Shetts of Bombay, who launched the two influential Indian banks, are subscribers; and Sir J. C. Jehangier, Sir Currimbai, and Sir Sassoon David have contributed six lakhs apiece.

Mr. B. J. Padshah, the manager of the mining department of Messrs. Tata Brothers, was discovered yesterday like a king in his counting-house "counting up his money." A pile of dockets containing applications for shares stood on the desk before him, and others were continually coming in as he conversed with our commissioner

"Do you expect to have much of an export trade?" inquired the interviewer.

"Our productions will, of course be for home use for the most part, in order to compete against cheap foreign imports, which have somewhat crippled Indian enterprise, especially those from America; but if the freights are appreciably lowered, we hope to export a good deal of non-phosphoric ore, of which we have large quantities rich in metal. The price paid in England for this product is now quoted at about thirty shillings a ton, which would show a profit. Pig-iron we shall send to Australia, Japan, Java, and to the Far East generally, where there is a big demand."

"And as regards the system of smelting?"

"We shall adopt the open-hearth basic system. Although the ore is suitable for the Bessemer process, now usually in vogue, the coke in India is rather phosphoric in character, for which the method is unsuitable. Mr. Charles Page Perin, the Consulting Engineer of the Company, has designed a scheme by which nearly every product of the quarries and the mines will be utilised so that nothing will be wasted."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

EUROPEANS MASSACRED AT CASABLANCA.

The Palace of Peace.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, AUGUST 3.

EVENTS in Morocco have taken a fresh and very alarming turn and the contingency of an effective European expedition to restore order and protect the Christians of all nationalities from Mussulman fanaticism must again present itself, and this time more urgently than ever, to the Powers. On July 29th the Chiefs of a large number of tribesmen who had been gathering round Casablanca for some days previously, entered the town and demanded of the Basha the immediate stoppage of the harbour works. The Basha replied that the work was being done with the consent of the Sultan. The Chiefs then declared that the Sultan no longer existed as he obeyed the Christians, and the Governor to gain time asked them to return on Tuesday morning (July 30). As they did not return it was believed that their threats were exaggerated. In the course of the morning, however, several mounted natives appeared. They rode about the streets preaching the holy war and bidding all Mussulmans to leave the town as all the tribes were coming to exterminate the Jews and Christians. Reuter's telegram from Tangier gives the following graphic account of what followed :—

"At 1 o'clock a locomotive used on the harbour works left the harbour for a quarry a thousand yards distant. After it had passed, a band of Arabs broke up the line a short distance from the harbour, and a European who came up was stoned. He tried to flee, but was knocked senseless by the blows, and his body was hacked to pieces. Another passing European met the same fate. The perpetrators of these murders were inhabitants of the town, but they were led by emissaries from the tribes.

When the locomotive returned the driver found his passage blocked by an obstacle on the line. The crowd surrounded him, and he was killed and cut to pieces, a native assistant on the engine striking the first blow.

Being informed of these facts, the French Consul went to the Basha and demanded the assistance of soldiers to recover the bodies. The Basha replied that he had no cartridges, but upon the Consul's insisting he furnished an escort for Dr. Merle and a number of French people, who left the town.

At the sight of the six bodies lying in a heap the Frenchmen could not restrain their anger, whereupon the Moorish soldiers threatened to shoot them. They fled, pursued by the crowd, but succeeded in escaping.

The Consul assembled all the French residents at the Consulate, and begged Dr. Merle to go to Tangier and ask for the cruiser Galilee to be sent immediately. Accompanied by the Spanish Consul and some soldiers, Dr. Merle went on board a German ship, which they found crowded with terrified Jews. On their way to the vessel they were insulted and jeered at by the native women and children, but the French Consul returned to his residence without being molested.

A workman who tried to escape by swimming was followed by a horseman and killed. Two Europeans on horseback were attacked at one spot. The workmen's huts at the harbour were set fire to.

It is feared that the tribes, to the number of 20,000 men, will attack the town on Thursday.

When Dr. Merle embarked, the soldiers of the escort detained his boat until the money they demanded for escorting him had been paid."

From other and later accounts it would appear certain that there were at least eight victims on the 30th July—namely five Frenchmen, two Spaniards and one Italian—employed on the new harbour works—but there is too much reason to fear that several if not many more were massacred by the fanatical tribesmen. The victims were clubbed to death and their bodies were afterwards burned. The Jews in the town shut up their shops and fled on board a German ship. Casablanca is a small seaport town on the West Coast of Morocco. It is feared that a similar sanguinary outbreak may follow at Saffi another small town on the coast, south of Casabianca. The latter place is now surrounded by the tribesmen and cut off from communication with the world outside. The massacre of the 30th July is due, not merely to Mussulman fanaticism, but to the indolence and tacit complicity of the Moorish officials, the Basha of Casablanca having allowed native violence to have free play just as did the Basha of Marakesh when Dr. Mauchamp was murdered. But the Sultan and the Magbzen have also a heavy responsibility to bear owing to their supineness if not positive obstruction in carrying

dential quarters of the Hague. Some 1,500 guests including the members of the Peace Conference and of the Dutch Legislative Chambers were invited to witness the ceremony. Jonkheer von Karnebeek, whom the Dutch Government appointed President of the Carnegie foundation board, stated in his speech that the signatory Powers of the Hague Convention would be asked to undertake the expense of furnishing the Arbitration Court and the bureau when completed. The foundation stone, a great granite block, bore the inscription. "*Paci justitia "Firmamdo Hanc Ædem Andrew Carnegi Munificentia Dedicavit.*" Mr. Carnegie was not present on the occasion, being unable to leave his Scottish home, but he had let the Committee know that he would that day be present amongst them heart and soul. The President warmly thanked Mr Carnegie for his munificent donation which had rendered possible the realisation of so noble an idea as the erection of a Palace of Peace.

M. de Nelidoff, in the course of his remarks, said that the Palace would be a monument of the first efforts made in common by Government to preserve to nations the benefits of peaceful development, in seeking to prevent wars. It was the almost sacred character of the building that he wished to emphasize. It not merely contained offices, however important these might be; it represented a new principle in the relations of peoples—namely, peace by justice and right, which, having received solemn consecration by the foundation of a special international institution, was about to witness the erection of a building worthy of the thought which inspired it.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CONFERENCE.

A vote was taken in the fourth Committee of Conference on July 31 on the British proposal to abolish contraband of war, which has been much discussed by the delegates and not, for the most part, in a sense favourable to the views expounded by the British delegation. It is true that when it came to the vote there was a majority of 25 delegations in favour, a minority of five against, and four abstentions. But the fact that four of the Powers included in the minority were France, Russia, Germany and the United States of America neutralizes to a great extent the significance of the vote, and it was only natural therefore that the matter should have been referred to a *Comite d'examen* which will at the same time consider all the alternative proposals for the definition of contraband, which have been advocated by various Powers. It is hardly more probable that the abolition of contraband will be carried against the votes of four of the greatest Powers than that the American proposal for the abolition of capture at sea will be carried against the recorded votes of Great Britain, France, Russia, Spain, Portugal, and other States.

Lord Reay once more traversed the assertion that there was any connexion between the two British proposals for the abolition of contraband and for the definition of "fleet auxiliaries." One could quite well be accepted and the other rejected. In any case the British Delegation will firmly maintain the right of capture at sea as absolutely indispensable to the exercise of the power upon which Great Britain's safety depends. The discussions in Committee have brought into relief the dangerous and complex questions arising out of the presence of belligerent ships in neutral waters. An arrangement is, however, hoped for upon certain points. Another difficult question eliciting much diversity of views is the question of restricting the employment of submarine mines so that they shall not be a danger to peaceful commerce. Very determined hostility to any effective measures for limiting the use of these engines has been displayed in some quarters, but it may still be hoped that the vast majority of the Powers may condemn such an indiscriminate use of submarine mines as would be a constant menace to neutral trade. The Conference has, on the whole avoided, the temptation to diverge into academic dissertations to any considerable extent, despite the constant tendency of some of the delegates from the smaller States to indulge in verbose displays of their own eloquence and learning upon matters which have the slightest possible practical concern for their Governments. One great sinner in this respect has been Senhor Ruy Barbosa delegate for Brazil, whom his colleagues have good-naturedly nicknamed *Muy Verboso* (very long-winded). It is satisfactory that complete agreement has been arrived at between the British and German views upon the creation of an International Prize Court and that the American proposal for the creation of a permanent Court of Arbitration will probably meet with general acceptance. The special Prize Court, which it is proposed to set up, would be permanent, with technical naval assessors, who, if the proposal commends itself to the delegations of the other Powers, would be nominated severally by a neutral and a belligerent. Appeal would lie from the national Court of highest instance—in the case of Great Britain, the Privy Council—and arrangements would be made to prevent any undue delay in the proceedings of the national Courts.

The American proposal for the constitution of a standing Arbitration Court has the same merit of securing a permanent tribunal as the Anglo-German proposal for the institution of an International Prize Court, and applies the principle in a far wider sphere. The further American proposition for making recourse to arbitration compulsory in a very wide range of cases is essentially distinct, and in some quarters is held to be of doubtful advantage and to conflict with the principle of voluntary submission to arbitration which was accepted at the last Conference and has been followed with beneficial and widespread results. It is not considered probable that the 'Drago' doctrine tending to confer absolute immunity upon fraudulent communities, South or Central American or other, will meet with general acceptance at the Conference.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

SURRENDER OF "BANDE MATERAM" EDITOR.

Reproduction of Seditious Writing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes this morning:—"Last evening information was brought to Aravinda Ghose, the Editor of *Bande Mataram* that a warrant had been issued for his arrest for having, as alleged, reproduced a translation of the articles for which the *Jugantar* was prosecuted and also for having edited and published an article entitled 'India for the Indians' in the dak edition of the *Bande Mataram* on the 28th July. Mr. Ghose went to the Detective Police Office for surrendering himself. From there he was taken to the Poddopukkur *thana* by Detective Officers and then released on bail.

YUNNAN RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 17.

Lord Ronaldshay's enquiry in the House of Lords regarding the Yunnan Railway refers not, as might be supposed, to the Burma-Yunnan Railway *via* the Nunlon Ferry, which Lord Curzon stopped at Lashio, on the ground of excessive costliness and small trade prospects, but to the proposed Bhamo Tengyues line recently surveyed and reported on by Mr. Tilley. This line, which, it is believed, could be best worked by electric power, would be extended to Talifu, which is an important trade centre in the Chinese province of Yunnan.

THE SNAKES' FESTIVAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to say, with reference to your article of yesterday, on the "Snakes' Festival," that all classes of Hindus, excepting Banias, etc., who, if not Jains, have Jain-like proclivities, kill poisonous snakes at all times. Only on yesterday's festival was the cobra alone immune, no other snake. In fact it was the cobra's festival, not a festival of all snakes. Even Brahmins kill poisonous snakes. Mahrattas certainly kill them with the greatest keenness, without any man's orders.

Jains may tell you that killing even poisonous snakes is repugnant to "all Hindus" just as Jain-financed journals say the same with regard to rats. Taking all classes of Hindus together, a vast majority will enjoy either a rat-hunt or a snake-hunt.

Yours, etc.,

O. C. G. HAYTER,
D. S. Police, Thana.

THE SIMLA ART EXHIBITION.

Bombay Success.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 15.

Year by year in August, when Annandale has become a swamp and the season is at its weariest and wettest, the Simla Art Exhibition puts out a damp poster to remind us that even a hill-top in the middle of Asia may have interests other than those which are material. Self-denying honorary secretaries are found, who do the hard work of receiving, cataloguing, arranging and corresponding necessary for an exhibition, without thanks or reward, and often in addition to heavy official duty. Strong judging committees are enlisted to assist, and a standard is kept up which is now recognised throughout the country.

Exhibits come in from every province, Indians as well as Europeans competing, even a stray professional in the East sending canvases to hang beside those of the amateurs who are keeping alive their art in the wilderness. The prosaic Town Hall becomes, for a fortnight, a temple of the muses. The surroundings may be crude, but the worshippers are faithful, and there is much real merit in the work that is exhibited.

This year the main burden of the arrangments has fallen upon the broad shoulders of our energetic Deputy Commissioner, Major Douglas, who is to be congratulated upon getting together one of the best collections the station has known. The exhibits include carpets, needlework and carving, as well as pictures; but the pictures dominate everything else.

Entering by the main door, attention is attracted at once to Mrs. W. Beadon's portrait of a lady, which bear tickets announcing that it has been awarded both the Viceroy's prize for the best picture in any medium, and the Lieutenant-Governor's prize for the best picture in oil. The second announcement is somewhat of a surprise, until one looks into the work, for the tones are so restrained that at first sight one suspects a pastel. Inspection reveals sure and faithful exection in oils, the promise of the amateur rather than the fulfilment of the professional, but that promise of the highest.

In a corner upon the left hangs the smiling portrait, by the same artist, of an Indian child, which has been even more generally admired. It is full of life and was one of the first of the many pictures in the room to be decorated with the red spot that indicates the completion of a sale,

Upon the same screen as the work which receives the premier award are three restful pictures by Mrs. Newton, of a different genre. Two of them are misty effects on the Kinchingunga snow range, as seen in the rainy season from above Darjeeling. The third is a realistic oil sketch of boats upon the Hooghly, at Chinsurah, which no one who knows the spot can fail to covet, so faithful are the shadows and so soft the atmosphere effect of the dull evening light.

A clever portrait of a woman wearing a green scarf, by Miss. H. Pirie, hangs near by.

A large canvas containing two misty Indian figures, by Mr. J. P. Gangooly, carries off Mr. Eric Richards' prize for a picture or sketch. Like other examples of Mr. Gangooly's work in the exhibition, it is possessed of considerable merit, but this merit is that of the exotic. I notice it chiefly to contrast it with the infinitely greater success which this talented Indian artist has achieved with his small picture of the Indian pilgrim Judister climbing the heavens. The art here is no borrowed one, but of that typically national character which Mr. Gangooly might do so much to preserve from extinction, His present effort in this direction, slight as it is, is therefore to be warmly commended.

Returning to the entrance and glancing to the right the eye is arrested by a remarkable series of Dera Ismail Khan pictures in oils by Mrs. Stewart Murray, which mirror the weird strength and ruggedness of the North-West Frontier with startling fidelity. The picture area of tribesmen at their ordinary avocation. These of the ragged Mullah offering sacrifice, of the women at the well, and of the card-players in a godown, have a strength which atones for the roughness in the treatment. The two more aspiring ones, of a Mullah reading from the Koran and of an old man playing upon a musical instrument, are melodramatic and consequently, to my mind, a long way behind.

On the next screen three sets of oil pictures merit attention. The first in technique is a delightful series of Simla and Mussoorie oil sketches by Mr. A. G. Haigh, which have the sureness of touch that only the professional attains. They recall the work of Mr. R. D. Mackenzie with an added strength that makes up for perhaps a less sympathetic presentment, and are full of the speciousness which attends the varying moods of the Himalayas. One of them was bought before the exhibition opened. The others offer what the retiring Anglo-Indian prizes so highly and finds so hard to obtain—paintings which are real pictures of the India he knows.

Next to Mr. Haigh's work is a large oil painting of Kashmir scenery by Mrs. L.K. Williamson which has rightly received one of the principal awards. It is a little too pretty perhaps, but has caught the vivid transparency of the coloration of the vale of Srinagar and is the climax of a series by the same talented artist, which is one of the features of the exhibition.

Immediately beyond the Kashmir pictures are a group of meritorious oil sketches by Miss Marris. They depict a number of subjects, from a delightfully realistic flight of steps in the Simla bazaar to a cleverly lighted study of a boy straining at a bow, and show careful work that is full of promise. The Committee have selected an admirably soft water colour of a bit of grey canal scenery by this artist for the premier award to ladies, and must have hesitated long over the oil sketches. Mr. R. Graham exhibits some pleasingly lighted, if somewhat stereotyped, pictures of Benares bathing scenes.

The water-colour exhibition is large and presents some excellent work. My own choice is divided between Mrs. L. K. Williamson's clear-toned sketches of Northern Indian scenery, and Colonel C. L. Wilson's spirited portrayal of the green breakers of the Madras coast. The Committee have selected for special recognition some admirable, if more artificial pictures depicting Ootacamund flowers and Rajputana bazaar scenes, by that old favourite of Anglo-Indian art lovers, Mr. G. A. Anderson, also what to my mind is a not very happy example of the snow landscape work of that capable artist, Major E. Molyneux.

The prize for the second best water-colour goes to a vivid forest scene by that prolific and popular painter, Colonel G. Strahan. A picture by Mr. W. Poole, which brings out cleverly the binding light on a Benares ghat at midday, receives General Duff's prize for Indian work.

Amongst the miniatures a clever girl's head by Miss L. C. Furnivall, stands out noticeably.

The photograph exhibits are better than usual. Lady Minto's prize goes to some really admirable platino-types of Kashmir river scenes by Mrs. H Hart who has produced extraordinarily soft effects in boat reproduction.

A beautiful brown sepia by Mr G. Lynde takes the Society's prize for the best photograph by an amateur. Amongst other noticeable exhibits are a delightfully restful sepia picture of palms and water by Mr. C. Anninos, an attractive series of Kashmir photographs by Mrs. Eardley-Wilmot, and some good Tibet road enlargements by Colonel E. W. S. Macconchy.

A wonderful bit of mediæval wood carving with charmingly design old-world metal work is to be attributed to Mrs. Nanton, and a masterpeice of tasteful embroidery to Miss Talbot.

THE Amir was at Herat on the 31st ultimo and was then arranging to start for Meimena on the 17th instant.

A NOVEL means of serving troops with hot coffee whilst occupying the trenches all night is being used by the battalions of the 1st Brigade at Aldershot during the field operations in Mid Hants. As it was found impossible to light fires during the night or early morning for fear of betraying the position to the enemy, the coffee was made in the evening, and, whilst still boiling, was buried in camp kettles with close-fitting lids a few feet in the ground, and slightly packed with earth. When the pits were opened in the early morning the coffee was found to be still hot ready to serve.

RICH ARCHÆOLOGICAL FIND.

Buddhist Monastery Unearthed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

The Superintendent of Archæological Survey in the Frontier Circle, in his Annual Report for 1906-1907, records some most interesting finds of ancient Buddhist sculpture at Sahribahlal. When visiting the place, a villager approached the Superintendent and volunteered the information that if "Buts" were wanted he could show a site where a large number had been procured only two days earlier. The Superintendent convinced of the importance of the site undertook a through excavation. The result was the disclosure of an ancient religious establishment with a monastic quadrangle to the east and religious precinct to the west. Numbers of large Buddha and Bodhisattva figures were recovered, perhaps the best pieces found having been the seated Buddha figured about three feet ten inches showing great delicacy of execution and still in perfect condition and a large standing the Bodhisattva figure almost identical with one in the famous collection of Guide's Mardan, a very fine devotional sculpture representing Buddha seated between two standing Bodhisattvas and a large sculpture three feet ten by four feet six representing Kubera and Hariti seated side by side.

The religious establishment was apparently destroyed by fire, but as to the age of the site or the period of its destruction and abandonment, almost no evidence is to be found.

IMPERIAL ENGINEERING APPOINTMENTS.

Thirty-nine Recruits for India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

The Secretary of State has notified that he will send out next year thirty-nine recruits for the Superior Imperial Engineering appointments in the Public Works Department of India. This is the largest number of engineering appointments which has been made from the open market since the abolition of Cooper's Hill College.

The task of selection has been entrusted to a strong expert committee at the India Office and each candidate will be required to hold the degree of some one of the leading Engineering Colleges.

ENGINEERING SCHOOL FOR BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 18.

In may 1895, an Engineering School was opened in Rangoon with the object of providing Technical Education for the Natives of Burma, in order to fit them for employment in the Public Works Department. Two courses were offered, namely, a Lower Subordinate and an Upper Subordinate course, on passing through which successful students might form the Lower Subordinate and Upper Subordinate establishments, respectively, of the Department. The Engineering School was transferred to Insein, the number of pupils having increased from ten in the first year of its existence to fifty-four ten years later. As the school has grown in numbers, the site and buildings which it at present occupies have been found to afford insufficient accommodation. The want of facilities for practical work has been increasingly felt, while at the same time the curriculum prescribed, based as it is on the particular needs of the Public Work Department, has cramped the studies of those whose aim lies in other directions. There is a growing demand outside Government Service for trained men, as engineers and mechanicians, while the desirability of providing a somewhat wider training in the mechanical arts, has pressed itself more and more on the notice of the Local Government.

The question of reorganising the school, so as to provide for these needs, has for several years been under the consideration of the Local Government, and steps are now being taken to carry out that reorganisation. A new site of 39 acres has been acquired at Insein, buildings, which include a physical laboratory, workshops and an engine-shed, are being constructed and equipped, and the school has been presented, free of cost with the physical science apparatus of the Royal Indian Engineering School at Cooper's Hill. It is hoped that the new school will be ready for occupation on 1st March 1908. New courses will be provided in addition to the two courses already existing.

KULNA CONFERENCE CASE.

Is Agitation for "Swaraj" Seditious?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 17.

The appeal preferred by Beni Bhusan Roy, a Pleader practising in the Khulna Court, who had been bound down by Mr. Ahmed, the District Magistrate of Khulna, in the sum of Rs. 5,000, with two sureties each in a like sum, to be of good behaviour for one year, was disposed of by Justices Mitter and Fletcher at the High Court last evening.

The charge against the petitioner was that during the recent District Conference at Khulna he, as Chairman of the Reception Committee, delivered a seditious speech. The objectionable passages on which the charge was based were (1) that the present year was very auspicious for the inauguration of the meeting, as it was the fiftieth anniversary of the Indian Mutiny, and (2) that members should exert themselves to secure an independent Government.

The Crown did not lay stress on the first passage, but pressed the second relative to "Swaraj." It was urged that "Swaraj" meant removal of Government, and that the intention of the speaker was to alienate the affection of the people from the Government.

Justice Mitter remarked that "Swaraj" really meant self-government and that every Indian liked to have "Swaraj," meaning Home Rule, while Justice Fletcher observed that if it meant a colonial form of Government it was a legitimate aspiration of the people.

Their Lordships were of opinion that there was nothing seditious in the charge as given in the notice, and they set aside the order and directed that the bail bonds be cancelled.

VICEROY'S AIDES-DE-CAMP ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 16.

The Viceroy has approved of Captain and Risaldar Major Muhammad Beg, late of the 26th Light Cavalry, being attached as temporary Honorary Aide-de-Camp on his personal staff whilst His Excellency is at Secunderabad during the autumn tour.

The Viceroy has made it known that he will be very pleased, during his short visits to Military stations, to have the services of retired officers of the Native Army as temporary Honorary Aides-de-Camp, and that any recommendations for such temporary appointments should be made, by General Officers Commanding Divisions and independent Brigades, direct to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Bills for Next Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 16.

At the meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council on the 27th instant at Naini Tal, the Bill further to amend the Waterworks Act will be introduced and referred to a Select Committee. The Bill to amend the law relating to Vaccination will also be introduced and passed.

EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATION.

Earl of Meath's Letter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 16.

In reply to a letter from Sardar Arur Singh, Manager of the Golden Temple, Amritsar, the Earl of Meath, the originator of Empire Day, writes:—"I was very pleased to receive your letter of the 21th ultimo, and to hear of the manner in which Empire Day was observed in the Golden Temple at Amritsar this year, and I trust that such meetings will be held annually in the future on the 24th May and thus strengthen the bonds of allegiance that all his subjects owe to our Most Gracious Sovereign the King-Emperor. I am sending you by book-post a parcel containing copies of all the leaflets issued in connection with the Empire movement, in which I hope you will find its objects and inner spirit fully explained; and while trusting that you will accept my grateful thanks for all you have already done in support of the movement, I shall be still further indebted to you if you would use your valuable influence in spreading a knowledge of its objects in your part of the Empire."

ARMY SCHOOLMISTRESSES.

Compulsory Retirement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 17.

The following copy of a War Office letter, dated 11th July 1907, is published by the Military Authorities in India.

"I am directed to request that the Army Schoolmistress serving in your Command may be informed that although it is laid down in Article 1222 of the Pay Warrant that they shall be compulsorily retired on attaining the age of 50, it must not be interpreted to imply that they will necessarily be retained in the Service up to that age. Schoolmistresses are always liable to be placed on the Pension List on completing service, and this point should be made clear to them."

VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

A meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council will be held on Friday the 6th of September when the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill, upon which a Select Committee is now sitting here, will probably be introduced.

INDIAN POSTAL CONCESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 17.

The *Pioneer* understands that the Secretary of State has a reed to certain important Indian Postal concessions, which will be announced very shortly and come into force at an early date.

U. P. SUGARCANE FORECAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 17.

The first forecast of the sugarcane crop in the United Provinces, where 50 per cent. of the total sugarcane of British India is grown, shows a rough estimate of about 1,450,000 acres under crop, or 7 per cent. more than last year. The crop is reported to be generally promising, and, if the season continues favourable, a larger yield than that of last year is expected.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A SEAMAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 17.

A European seaman named Alexander Mackenzie belonging to the s.s. *Coromandel* while attempting to cross the railway line near the Erskine Wharf Hydraulic engine at 5 o'clock, this morning, so as to get on board his steamer which is lying along side the wharf was ran over by a locomotive and some vehicles. His body was cut up in three pieces and otherwise frightfully mutilated, death being instantaneous.

PASSENGER FARES.

Contemplated Enhancement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

It is understood that a ten per cent. rise in passenger fares between Europe and India is in contemplation by the steamer companies to make up for the high prices of coal.

SIR HERBERT RISLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 18.

It is settled that Sir Herbert Risley, Home Secretary, will not now return to India until the 20th proximo; the acting arrangements made for his absence continue in the interval.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 16.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. A. Apcar's nomination as Additional Member of Council by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce is gazetted,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Burke, Assistant Principal of the Bengal Veterinary College, is appointed Deputy Superintendent of the Government Cattle Farm at Hissar.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. Meyer are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

Mr. Pritchard is posted as Assistant Controller General in charge of the Currency Office, Calcutta

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Jardine, Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, is granted four months' leave, Mr. Murtree continuing to officiate.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Carey, R. A., is confirmed as Assistant Director-General of Ordnance.

Commander Vines, R. I. M., is appointed Assistant Port Officer, Bombay.

Commander Baugh is permitted to retire from the service.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. Chadwick, Superintending Engineer, is permitted to retire from the service.

Mr. Keatinge is appointed Chief Storekeeper, East Bengal State Railway.

A SPIRITUALIST named Karl Banninger, of Budapest, has eloped with his mother-in-law, the wife of Anton Pentsch, a wealthy landowner. Finding his own wife did not care for Spiritualist seances Herr Banninger had for some time devoted himself to instructing her mother into the mysteries of table-turning and planchette writing. A few days ago the pair disappeared, taking a good sum of money away with them. They intended to go to America, but in Vienna they were robbed of all their belongings. They returned to Budapest.

THE PLAGUE RESEARCHES.

Lecture by Col. Bannerman.

"Researches of the Plague Commission" was the subject of a very instructive and interesting discourse given by Lt.-Col. Bannerman, on Saturday last before a large and appreciative audience at the Wilson College, Chowpatty under the auspices of the College Literary Society. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was called to the chair.

Lt.-Col. Bannerman handled his subject in a humorous vein. He told the audience the stage which the knowledge of plague had reached belongs the arrival of the Plague Commission and eulogised the services of Dr. Lisden, whose researches would have ultimately led to the same conclusions, which the Plague Commission had arrived at Dr. Lisden's researches and reached an important stage when the Commission came out. The plague was of two kinds, pneumonic plague and bubonic plague. The former was the most fatal and infectious, but only 2 1/2 per cent. of the plague cases were pneumonic. The latter was not so fatal nor was it infectious. A number of scientists had come to Bombay to study the plague but none had arrived at a satisfactory conclusion as to the causes of plague. He referred to the various theories which were put forward by various scientists and which were subsequently thoroughly exploded and proceeded to say that rats were proved to carry plague from one place to the other and that rat fleas, when starved for three days attacked human-beings. These rat fleas were found to carry germs of plague in them. Rats were also of two kinds those that were found in dwelling-houses differed from those that lived in sewers. It was not possible to kill all the rats in Bombay. They were very prolific and multiplied themselves in a brief space of time. All the disinfectants were proved to be inefficacious even per-cloride of mercury which was the best disinfectant known, had been tried unsuccessfully as a plague disinfectant. If they wished to immune themselves from the scourge, they must take to innoculation. It was the only preventive yet discovered and Professor Haffkine had conferred a great boon upon humanity by discovering the prophylactic serum. He had often spoken in favour of inoculation which would make them immune from plague to a great extent. If they had been inoculated they must rest perfectly happy and fearless even plague infected houses. In the Parel laboratory they were daily handing with numerous fleas and yet they did not get plague simply because they had rendered themselves immune from it by inoculation.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, the Chairman said that there was no more able exponent of the subject than Col. Bannerman, who had devoted his time to plague-researches in the Parel Laboratory, and who had given them the results of his interesting experiments in a popular manner in an hour's time that evening; whereas the reading of all these experiments which were contained in the pages of the Journal of Hygeinic would take them a week to read and digest. The learned lecturer had acquitted himself of the difficult task in the most creditable manner. The labours of the Commission with which Colonel Bannerman associated himself from the commencement, made it conclusive that the source of infection was rat-fleas. With a view to kill the rats a campaign was organised by Dr. Turner, their Health Officer, who believed that if a proper campaign was conducted before the plague season rats could be exterminated at that this would minimise the danger of human-plague Colonel Bannerman was of opinion that disinfectants were of no avail in killing the rat-fleas and the Commission's labours were productive of one good in that it clearly established that all the disinfectants on which hitherto large sums of money had been wasted were not productive of any good and their inefficacy as a plague disinfectant was clearly established. Dr. Turner had discovered Pesterine, which he (Dr. Turner) thought to be an efficacious disinfectant and he had asked the sanction of the Corporation to allow him to substitute it as disinfectant in cleaning plague infected houses. The Pesterine was now under trial. He (Sir Bhalchandra) spoke strongly in favour of inoculation and denounced the irresponsible and ignorant writers who raised a clamour against it. He extolled the efforts of Professor Lisden and Col. Bannerman, whose researches had greatly helped the investigations of the Commission and enabled them to arrive at certain conclusions and find the "missing like" of rat-fleas. The Commission had not added much to their knowledge; nor did they make any very great advance on the discovery made by Professor Lisden and Colonel Bannerman. He hoped that in the light shed by the Commission, Colonel Bannerman would continue his scientific researches and add to their knowledge of the subject in future and earn their further gratitude by his zealous labours in the cause of humanity and science.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

The depression yesterday, near Sutna, travelled north-westward and has become diffused in character. It is now likely to move in some westerly direction and coalesce entirely with the usual area of low pressure in the north-west.

The Arabian Sea Mousoon, under its influence, is being drawn very abundantly into Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India (West) and has given general rain in these areas being heavy in the north-east of Gujarat.

The depression, however, has not increased the activity of the bay current in the Gangetic Plain when the rainfall has been very scanty.

In Upper Burma, precipitation has increased considerably, while in the Peninsula it has decreased and very little rain has fallen outside the West Coast districts.

In Burma, almost every station has reported rain, the principal amounts being Mergui 2 inches, Moulmein 1½, Akyab 6, Toungoo 1, Yamettin 1/2 and Lashio, Myitkyina 1 1/2 inches Cloud is moderate to heavy and humidity and temperature very nearly normal.

In the North-East of India and Orissa there has been nearly general rain in Bengal and local rain in the rest of the division. Cherrapoonjee had 2 inches. Cloud is light in Bihar and moderate to heavy elsewhere, while humidity and temperature are almost normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, rainfall has been local in the United Provinces and nearly general in the Central Provinces and in Central India. Benares records 1 inch, Bareilly and Meerut 1/4, Dehra Dun 1, Jhansi and Pachmarhi 2 inches, Khandwa and Neemuch 2 inches. The skies are heavily overcast except in parts of the United Provinces where cloud is only light. There is the usual amounts of moisture in the air and the temperature is normal.

In the north-west of India, nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat, Rajputana and Jaipur, Sambhar reporting 1/2 inch, Kotah 1 1/2 inches, Mount Abu and Udaipur 2, Jodhpur 1, Deesa and Ahmedabad 5, Veraval 1/2 and Hyderabad 1 1/4 inch. Cloud is thick in East Punjab, Rajputana and Gujarat. The skies are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere, while humidity is normal or in excess and the temperature normal except at a few stations where it is low.

In the Peninsula, there has been nearly general rain in the West Coast and local rain in Bombay and the Deccan. Ratnagiri had 1 1/2 inches, Mangalore 4 and Cochin 1 1/2 inches. Cloud has decreased generally and is now only moderate, while humidity and temperature differ by only small amounts from normal.

Nearly general rain is probable in Burma Coast, Rajputana, Gujarat, Sind, Central India (West) and in the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the interior of Burma, North-East India, East Punjab and the Central Provinces with a few falls in the United Provinces.

In the north-east of Gujarat and South Rajputana, the rainfall may be heavy.

The Mail steamer which left Aden on the 11th experienced from 53° to 68° strong monsoon, blowing with moderate to fresh gale with overcast skies, a few lights powers and high sea swell. Thence to arrival yesterday strong monsoon blowing at times with moderate gale and overcast skies, moderate to considerable sea and rain near the coast. The strength of the monsoon winds has increased slightly in the eastern portion of the Arabian Sea and is decidedly greater than usual.

SIMLA, AUGUST 18.

The depression in North-West India continued its westerly movement. Now it extends over Rajputana, Upper Sind and is likely to become completely merged in the usual area of low pressure in the North-West. It has caused moderate to nearly heavy general rain in East and Submontane Punjab, Rajputana and, Gujarat and now permits of fairly strong inflow of winds from the Arabian Sea into the Punjab. With the displacement westward of the depression in the Arabian Sea the monsoon has spread over the United Provinces and has given nearly general rain there as well as Central Provinces, and Central India. A small depression appeared over Calcutta and occasioned moderate to heavy rain in its immediate vicinity, but elsewhere in North-East India the rainfall has been scattered. In Burma nearly general rain has fallen on the coast and local in the interior. Tavoy had one and a half inches, Mergui two, Akyab three, Toungoo one and a half. Skies are moderately clouded. In North-East India including Orissa the rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur and local elsewhere. Cherrapoonjee records four inches, Silchar one, Saugor Island five, Calcutta and Jessore two, Darjeeling one and a half and Gaya two. Skies were heavily overcast in the Southern half division and cloud is moderate in the Northern districts. In the United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, almost every station reports rain, the principal amounts are; Gorakhpur quarter inch, Benares three, Allahabad one, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Bahraich and Mainpuri half, Meerut and Pendra three-quarters. Cloud increased in the United Provinces and decreased in Central Provinces. Skies are completely overcast in Central India, moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. In North-West India nearly general rain has fallen in North and East Punjab, Rajputana and Gujarat. Simla reports three-quarters of an inch, Ludhiana six, Lahore quarter, Rawalpindi one and a half, Murree one, Jaipur and Sambhar half, Ajmere three, Jodhpur and Kotah one and a half, Mount Abu four, Deesa six, Ahmedabad four, Rajkot and Bhuj one. Light cloud appeared in the extreme north. Skies are completely overcast in East Punjab, Rajputana and Gujarat. In the Peninsula rainfall diminished considerably on the Malabar Coast, has been nearly general in the Konkan, while local rain occurred in Hyderabad. The chief amounts are: Hyderabad three-quarters of an inch, Belgaum one, Calicut one and a half. Skies are almost clear in the extreme south and remain moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere.

Forecast.—General rain is probable on the Burma Coast, Deltaic Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab, Rajputana, and Gujarat, local rain in the interior of Burma and the rest of North-East India, the United Provinces, Sind, Central India, Central Provinces and the West Coast of Peninsula, few falls in the Deccan. The Indian Ocean pressure has risen slightly in Mauritius, but is still in moderate defect; it has fallen in the Seychelles where it is now normal. At Zanzibar it has remained in moderate excess. Consistently with high pressure at Zanzibar the winds at the Seychelles are southerly instead of south-easterly; at Mauritius they are south-easterly instead of east-south-easterly. These conditions appear to be slightly better for India than they were a week ago.

Abyssinian rainfall, it appears, has been in large defect at the end of July; the rise in the Blue Nile is weaker than in any year since 1899 when the gauges were established.

RAIN IN THE SOUTH OF KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST, 16.

Very heavy rain is reported from Keti Bandar about 100 miles to the South of Karachi. It is stated that eight inches fell in a few hours on Saturday night and rain continued all Sunday and Monday.

The protective bund was burst and the town flooded. Fortunately the breach was soon repaired but the distressed inhabitants are still in a water logged condition.

THE SITUATION IN GORAKPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 17.

The delay in the arrival of the Monsoon last month caused considerable anxiety in Gorakhpur. The Collector reports that rain came only just in time to save the situation which was beginning to look very serious in Basti. Also drought was having its effect. There being an unusual amount of emigration, private charity had to be organised for vagrants, until the rain came and put heart into the people once more.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Bronlla.	Explanade.	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered since 1st June	95 69	91 21	92 37	95 41
Sunday, 18th Aug, 1907	0 06	0 19	0 15	0 33
Total	95 75	91 31	92 52	95 71
Total to date, 1906	33 81	31 77	28 47	31 89

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.

CUMBALLA HILL, AUG. 18.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

	Last 24 Hours.	Total to Date.
	In. Cents.	In. Cents.
Cumballa Hill	0 05	85 60

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, 17TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular showing a brisk to rapid rise at Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor and Raipur, a brisk fall at Jaipur and Deesa and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the United Provinces and at Delhi, Jaipur and Cochin, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong in Lower Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar and at Amraoti, Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° in excess of normal at Negapatam, 5° to 9° in defect in Berar and at Bangalore, Bijapur, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Surat, Rajpur, Hoshangabad, Jabulpore, Indore, Bhavnagar Para, Ahmedabad and Jaipur. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Trichinopoly and Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in all districts. Humidity shows a moderate to considerable increase above normal at Colombo, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Bhavnagar Para, Neemuch, Lahore, Delhi and Agra.

Rain.—Thirty-six stations report rain, the chief falls being 5·42" at Deesa, 5·00" at Ahmedabad, 3·53" at Mangalore and between one and two inches at Cochin, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Khandwa, Neemuch, Bhavnagar Para and Jhansi.

Weather.—The depression mentioned in yesterday's report has moved westwards and has further diminished in intensity. Its centre this morning was over Deesa and Neemuch where the abnormal deficiency amounts to about a tenth and half. Rain is likely in the Central area of the depression. Weather continues favourable for passing showers over a large area. The river Sabarmati is likely to rise.

The Mail Steamer "Oceana," which left Aden on the 11th, reports having experienced up to Longitude 53° E. moderate to fresh south-westerly and southerly winds cloudy weather and a moderate confused swell, thence to Longitude 68° E. strong monsoon blowing with moderate to fresh gale, overcast sky, a few light showers and a high sea and swell, thence to arrival in port yesterday strong monsoon blowing at times with moderate gale

SPORTING NEWS.

GYMKHANA CRICKET.

Bombay vs. Poona.

POONA WINS EASILY.

There was a decidedly bigger attendance when the match was resumed on Saturday morning, when the Poona team had again to take the field without Armytage. The wicket was again slow but faster than the previous day and the bowlers found it easier to get work on the ball. Once more the day opened sensationally and even a worse start was made than in the first innings. Both Powell and Philbrick were dismissed the latter being most unfortunate. A ball coming in from the off caught the top of his pad and the wicket keeper appealed for caught, but he was given l-b-w the bowler's end when the ball had apparently broken on to his legs going off the wicket. At 11-40 the Poona eleven took the field in a very fair light, though there was no sun, and the not out Pocock, 7, was accompanied by Powell, the former taking first ball from Greig, and each scored a single off Crump's over. Pocock got Greig away for two in the next but, the second ball of Crump's over saw the next wicket fall, Powell being bowled. (31-5-1)

Philbrick came in and Crump completing a maiden, Greig followed suit. The new comer then sniked Crump behind the wicket for 4, but the next ball was his last. It was a fast one on the off stump which broke and caught the top of his pad, turning it over the wickets to Phillips. There were various appeals and the majority thought he had been caught at the sticks, but it was found he had succumbed to the bowler's claim for l. b. w. [35-6-4]. Milne came in but without further addition to the score, Pocock was easily held by Ling at mid-off from a short one by Greig. [35-7-0]. Coombs joined Milne and the partnership realised eighteen. Milne having run across put Greig away for 2 and then carted him to the square leg boundary. Coombs then drove Crump between cover and point for three, and Milne added a brace. A single by Coombs gave Milne the bowling from Greig and he drove him clean over the tent on the leg boundary. The next, however, was a short one and lunging out to it he gave Airy an easy one at mid-off. [53-8-14.]

A sharp shower of rain sent the players to the Pavilion but they resumed ten minutes later, at 12-25, with Clarke partnering Coombs. Runs came slowly, each bowler putting down a maiden, till Greig, varying his pace and length cleverly, easily caught and bowled Coombs. [57-9-7.] Rich came in as last man, and four l g-byes sent 60 up at 12-35. Clarke then drove Crump hard and high to point, Macdonald, fielding substitute, just getting his hand to it and it went for 2. A brace and a single by Clarke, Greig followed a maiden over by beating him and the innings closed for 64., leaving Poona 63 to make to win.

At ten minutes to one Greig and Airy went to the wickets, with Farquharson keeping wicket and Philbrick on the leg boundary. Milne took the leather at the far end and his second ball Airy drove over Phibrick's head. The fourth he put away to fine leg for 4 and the last ball off the over to the long field screen. Greig opened his account off Clarke's first ball, the next Airy hit past Philipe to the leg flags and the next straight past mid-off for 4. The last ball of the over clean beat him but bounced over and Airey had hit five fours in two overs in five minutes. Only a single by Greig went off Milne's next, but kept up the pace by finding the fine leg boundary off Clarke and with precisely the same stroke sent 30 up in ten minutes. A single by Airy from Milne wasfollowed by a drive past mid-on by Greig,which stopped shor of the screen. They ran 3 and Airey cut him past point for 2 the next ball, and then a single. A single by Greig made 8 in that over. Coombs now took over from Clarke at the Pavilion and Greig drove him high to long on running 4, the ball stopping a yard from the corner flag, and 40 went up in seventeen minutes. Two balls later he again drove over Coombs' head to the screen and then played out the last ball of the sixth over. After being beaten by a fast one from Milne, Airy cut him finely past point for 4 and sent 50 up in twenty minutes. A full toss to leg he sent for 2 and Coombs' first ball Greig cut beautifully square to the off boundary, following by putting him to leg for two. A short one by Milne was hit to square leg by Airy. Saunderson received it knee high, but dropped it, and a single by Greig sent 60 up in twenty-five minutes. The last ball of Coombs' over Airey put away nearly to leg for 3, and this proved to be the winning hit at seventeen minutes past one. They had knocked off between them the necessary 64 runs in twenty-seven minutes of delightful free cricket with only the one chance Airy gave Saunderson to make a pretty partnership. Poona consequently secured a hollow victory by ten wickets.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr P M D Saunderson, c and b Greig	4	c and b Greig	12
Mr L S Farquharson, b Crump	0	c Phillips, b Crump	1
Mr De Rhe Philipe, c Ling, b Greig	7	b Crump	2
Capt P Pocock, b Instruther	3	c Ling, b Greig	10
Major Macdonald, not out	2	st Phillips, b Greig	3
Lieut H Philbrick, c Phillips, b Crump	0	l-b-w Crump	4
Mr S N Powell, c Tillard, b Crump	54	b Crump	1
Mr C S Milne, c Instruther, b Greig	6	c Airy, b Greig	14
Mr E B Coombes, b Crump	7	c and b Greig	7
Mr F J Clarke, c Airy, b Hinde	11	b Greig	3
Major Rich, c Airy, b Hinde	6	not out	9
Extras	3	Extras	7
Total	105	Total	64

BOWLING ANALYSIS

First Innings.

	O.	M.	W.	R.
Crump*	15	7	4	22
Greig	9	2	3	31
Hinde	61	2	2	20
Instruther	10		1	29

* Crump bowled 1 no ball,

Second Innings.

Mr Crump	15	4	6	29
Capt Greig*	15·1	4	4	28

Crump bowled 2 no balls.

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Capt Greig, b Milne	0
Mr T G Airey, c Powell, b Milne	18
Capt Rutter, c Philbrick, b Coombs	55
Capt Hinde, l-b-w, b Milne	19
Mr K Tillard, b Milne	0
Capt Instruther, not out	15
Mr S T rump, c Powell, b Milne	1
Mr R G Phillips, b Clarke	7
Mr C G Ling, c Phillips, b Clarke	6
Capt Wilmot, b Milne	4
Mr G Armytage, Indisposed	0
Extras	5
Total	107

Second Innings.

Capt Greig, not out	32
J O Airy	32
Extras	0
Total for no wkts	64

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	O.	M.	W.	R.
J. S. Milne*	19½	1	8	41
Clarke	14	2	2	39
Coombs	5	1	1	22

* Milne bowled a no ball and a wide.

2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	W.	R.
J S Milne	5	0	0	29
F C Clarke	2	0	0	17
E E Coombs	3	0	0	17

GOVT. TELEGRAPH vs. P. W. D. C. C.

This match was played on the Oval on Saturday and resulted in a win for the P. W. D. by 10 runs. Scores :—

GOVT. TELEGRAPH C. C.

Netscher, not out	11
Norris, c Thakur, b Servai	2
V D Souza, b Lynn	0
B D Souza, b Lynn	0
Leslie (Capt), b Servai	1
Taylor, c Lynn, b Servai	0
Lawrence, c Thakur, b Servai	0
Forbes, c Lynn, b Servai	1
R Greene, c Substitute, b Lynn	1
Woolen, b Lynn	0
G Edie, c Serval, b Lynn	3
Extras	1
Total	20

P. W. D.

Browne, c Taylor, b Netscher	4
Hogan, c Taylor, b Netscher	3
Nesler, c Greene, b Taylor	3
Bell, c Greene, b Taylor	7
Tavde, c Lawrence, b Taylor	0
Lynn, c Greene, b Netscher	0
Servai, c Norris, b Netscher	1
Palamkote, c Woollen, b Netscher	3
Thakur, b Netscher	2
Issacs, c Greene, b Taylor	0
Gonsalves, not out	0
Total	30

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

On the Cooperage on Saturday the Rovers met the R. G. A. in connexion with the League. The ground was in very fair condition and a very large crowd followed a poor game in which the Military team always had the upper hand. There has been a good deal of chopping and changing amongst the Rovers' forwards which seems to have done no good as their combination was very weak. Their defence remains the same and is sound but Street in goal was not the Street of former matches, being strangely at sea. The first goal the R. G. A. scored, the only one of the first half, was a very soft one by the left wing and should have been saved. An offside against the Rovers following a corner was a bit of bad luck as it lost them a goal.

On starting the second half, the R. G. A. were up and Machin within an ace of scoring but he did so a minute later. This by heading in from a very nice pass by Reynolds. Evens now paid a visit to the other end but was fouled and the free kick did them no good. Coming up again, the R. G. A. pressed and the ball going across from left to right, Reynolds scored in the left corner of the net.

Close on time the Rovers had a great chance, but Lay, with an open goal before him, sent across and the game ended as under :—

R. G. A. ..... 3 Goals.
Rovers ..... Nil.

The table of results to date is as follows :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
Royal Scots "B"	13	11	0	2	43	2	24*
Bo. Gymkhana	13	8	4	1	19	8	17
Royal Scots "A"	13	8	4	2	23	8	14
Y. M. C. A.	14	5	5	4	21	23	14
Telegraphs	10	4	5	1	9	13	1
R. G. A.	11	5	5	1	24	13	1
Rovers	11	2	7	2	14	23	6
Customs	13	0	11	1	0	63	1

* Winners of Cup and Gold Medals.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

Third Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 18.

The 3rd Meeting of the Calcutta Races was greeted with very threatening weather, a heavy shower lasting well on into the beginning of the meeting, whilst rain fell at intervals the right through. The result was to make the going very heavy indeed. At times the horses might have been obeying the Aden boys to have a dive, from the amount of splashing which attended their efforts. Nevertheless, the attendance was very fair and a good afternoon's sport was witnessed. Not even the wet weather could chill the skilled efforts of the gallant Fusiliers' Band who enlivened the proceedings in characteristic style.

As the Totalisator has now fairly stood its trial, a few figures may be interesting. The total pools on the seven races were Win Rs. 3,030, Rs. 4,570, Rs. 5,450, Rs. 5,990, Rs. 4,540, Rs. 6,530 and Rs. 7,110, or a total of Rs. 37,320. Place Rs. 3,330. Rs. 5,450, Rs. 5,950, Rs. 8,820, Rs. 5,480, Rs. 9,580, and Rs. 6,650, a total of Rs. 45,260. Thus the Club netted Rs. 8,258. The biggest scoop for investors was Lord D. in the sixth race in which 39 backers received each the handsome winning price of Rs. 151 or about 14 to 1. Altogether some 3,000 winning and place tickets out of 8,258 received some sort of dividend.

A noteworthy feature of the afternoon was the success of that sterling G. R. Mr. Evers, who riding in six out of the seven events secured 3 first and 2 seconds.

FIRST RACE.

SMALL PONY HANDICAP.—Rs. 750 to the winner, Rs. 150 to the second and Rs. 75 to the third.

A high-weight handicap for Arabs and C. B's 14st. 11b. and other ponies, 14 hands and under. Entrance, Rs. 10 with Rs. 5 extra for ponies not struck out by12 noon on Friday,the 16th August 1907.

Distance.—Five furlongs.

Mr A N Dass's b aust m Rezia, 8st 4lbs .....Howie 1
Mr J D Scott's b aust g Wal, 9st 7lbs.....Mr Evers 2
Mr J C Galstaun's br aust m Miss Bervi, 8st 2lbs.....W White 3

Also ran.—Mr. Brownrigg's b aust m Lady Polly late Lady Bell by Priam and Lady Bird, 8st. 13lbs. Elliot, Mr. B N. Burjorjee's b aust m Curlew, 8st. 4lbs. Murdison, Mr. N. H. Khan's br aust m Mayroid, 8st. 4lbs. Leach, and Captain McConaghey's br aust m Gazelle, 9st 2lbs. Baichan.

The Race.—There was a good start from which Rezia drew steadily away and maintained her advantage to the straight in which she was pluckily challenged by Wal splendidly ridden by Mr. Evers. A ding-dong finish resulted in a win by ½ neck, five lengths separating the second and third.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 65 for the win and Rs. 20 and Rs. 14 for the pla e.

Time.—1min. 20 3/5secs.

SECOND RACE.

THE ELLENBOROUGH PLATE.—Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 200 to the second and Rs. 100 to the third.

A high-weight handicap hurdle race for horses. Entrance, Rs. 10 with Rs. 10 extra for horses not struck out by 12 noon on Friday the 16th of August 1907.

Distance.—About one mile and a half over six flights of hurdles.

Mr G P Molony's b aust g Parole, 11st 11b .....Bloss 1
Mr J G Ballantyne's b aust g Clodian, 10st 4lbs .....Mr Evers 2
Mr A L Butler's ch aust g Benita, 10st 4lbs .....Smallman 3

Also ran.—Mr. J. D. Marshall's ch aust g Kingpin, 10st. Mr. Robertson, Mr. J. A. Manning's b aust g Bucentaur, 10st. Howie, Mr. W. O. Rees' gr aust g Turk, 9st. Butler, Mr. H. F. Halifax's gr aust m Black Pearl, 9st. Mr. Barrow.

The Race.—Parole had all the best of the going and won by two lengths.

The totalisator paid Rs. 108 for the win and Rs. 46 and Rs. 41 for the place.

Time.—3mins. 21 3/5secs.

THIRD RACE.

AMATEUR RACE DIVIDED HANDICAP.—Rs. 500 to the winner, Rs. 200 to the second and Rs. 100 to the third. A handicap hurdle race for horses which have never won a race value of Rs. 500 or over the property of members of the C. T. C., Bengal Club, N. Club, Tollygunge Club, Calcutta Polo Club, New Club, German Club, Saturday Club Officers at present serving in the Presidency District or efficient members of the Calcutta Light Horse. Entrance Rs. 5 with extra for horses not struck out by 12 noon on Friday the 16th August 1907.

Distance about one mile and half over six flights of hurdles.

Capt Holden's b aust g Lord Harry 10st 11lbs.Owner 1
Mr Glen's b e g Tiritiri 10st 11lbs .....Owner 2
Mr K Robertson's ch aust g Ryong 11st 3lbs...Owner 3
Mr H K Pierson's ch aust m Queen of Hearts 11st 4lbs .....Owner } Dead Heat

Also ran.—Mr. L. Rothschid's br aust g Fame 10st 7lbs Mr. Tremearne, Mr. I. M. Rodocanachi b aust g Swiveller by Parkwick and Case Fete 10st 7lbs W Bradley, Mr N Schwerdtfeger's b aust m Sal 10st 12lbs (did not run), Mr. K. M. Hamilton's b aust g 12st Pretender (did not run).

The Race :—A very popular win. Tiritiri led till over the last jump when Lord Harry splendidly nursed and ridden with exquisite judgment by Captain Holden answered like a hero and won easily by two lengths. One and a half lengths separated Tiritiri from the dead-heaters.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 42 for the win and 23 rupees each on the first and second for places.

Time—3mins. 28secs.

FOURTH RACE.

THE KIDDERPORE PLATE.—Divided handicap Rs. 1,000 to the winner Rs. 200 to the second and Rs. 100 to the third. A high weight handicap for horses. Entrance Rs. 10 with Rs. 10 extra for horses not struck out by 12 noon on Friday the 16th August 1907.

Distance.—Seven furlongs.

Mr J D Scott's b e m Honest Lady 9st 11lbs.....
Mr Evers 1
Mr Field's b e g Nirvana 8st .....Baichan 2
Mr A N Dass's b e m Clyader 8st 10lbs.....Murdison 3

Also ran :—Mr J. E. Galstaun's b e g Handelia's 8st 3lbs White, Mrs. C. Grosser's b e m Merry Elsie 8st 11lbs Drew, Mr. J Rowan's br aust g Forest Light by Churchill, dam by Waxlight (aged) 8st 11lbs Ames, Mr. J. C. Galstaun's b e g Pure Gold 8st 10lbs Owner Mr. J. MacJohn's b e g Pure Gold 8st 10lbs Owner McGeorge's ch e g Galley Slave 8st 8lbs Lutchman, Messrs Hudson and Butler's bk or lg e m Bigam 8st Elliot, Mr. E. J. Marshall's b aust g Upscombe 9st 11b (did not run), Mr. J. D. Scott's b sth af b Pat C. 8st (did not run.)

The Race.—Mr. Evers secured a popular win by 2½ lengths with six lengths between the second and third.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 35 for the win and Rs. 14 each on the first three horses for place.

Time—1min. 53secs.

FIFTH RACE.

AMATEUR HURDLE DIVIDED HANDICAP II.—Rs. 500 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second and Rs. 100 to the third. A handicap hurdle race for horses which have never won a flat race, hurdle race or steeple chase of the value of Rs. 500 or over, the property of members of the C. T. C Bengal Club, U. S. Club, Tollygunge Club, Calcutta Polo Club, New Club, German Club, Saturday Club Officers at present serving in the Presidency district or efficient members of the Calcutta Light Horse. Entrance Rs. 5 with Rs. 5 extra for horses not struck out by 12 noon on Friday the 16th August 1907.

Distance—about one mile and a half over six flights of hurdles.

Mr R G D Thomas's ch aust m Ynyslas 11st 2lbs .....Mr Evers 1
Mr T Swan's dk br aust g Athos 11st 6lbs.Mr Hilliard 2
Mr A L Butler's b aust g Mutiny 11st 2lbs.Mr Bradley 3

Also ran.—Mr W R Tanner's b aust g Ruby 11st 2lbs Owner, Mr J G Ballantyne's b aust g Carcano 11st 7lbs Mr. Glen, Mr. R. A. C. Pugh's ch aust g Boland 11st 7lbs Mr. Barrow, Capt Holden's b aust m Lady Drake 11st 2lbs Owner, Mr. T. G. Evers' ch aust g Branga 11st 7lbs (did not run), Mr T G. Evers' br e m Dame Fortune 11st 7lbs (did not run), Mr. Cowper's b aust g Dangar 11st 2lbs (did not run.)

The Race.—Mr. Evers on Ynyslas shewed the way to the field and fencing in admirable style landed a winner. Two and half lengths separated the 2nd and 3rd.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 19 for the win and Rs. 15 and Rs. 22 for places.

Time—3min 31secs.

A melancholy incident was the death of Mr. Butler's Mutiny which having apparently ruptured the aorta paid the penalty of his heroic struggle for a place by expiring in the block soon after being unsaddled.

SIXTH RACE.

THE KIDDERPORE PLATE.—Divided handicap Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 200 to the second and Rs. 100 to the third.

A high weight handicap for horses, Entrance Rs. 10 with Rs. 10 extra for horses not struck out by 12 noon on Friday the 16th August 1907.

Distance—seven furlongs.

Mr Owen's b aust g Lord D 8st 4lbs.....Elliot 1
Mr A N Dass's ch aust h Trencherman 8st 10lbs, Howie 2
Mr W Rees's b aust m Queen of Gems 8st 4lbs, White 3

Also Ran.—Captain Fraser's ch aust g Last Choice 8st 10lbs Leach, Mr. J. Rowan's br aust m Lady Thespian a mare by Tantawanglo (5 yrs) 9st 4lbs Ames, Mr. E. J. Marshall's br. e. g. Hill of Tara 8st 10lbs, Mr. Evers, Mr. B. B's Bem Bouque 8st 8lbs Drew, Mr. Dartmocre's b c aust M Hezelnut 8st 11b Baichan, Mr. J. D. Scott's b aust g Duplex II 9st 8lbs(did not run), Messrs. Paris and Marshall's br e. m. Morette 9st 4lbs, Mr. Austin's bk g Trustee 8st 12lbs (did not run).

The Race was won by four lengths with half a length separating the 2nd and 3rd.

The Hill of Tara as usual nulled his start.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 151 for the win and Rs. 34, Rs. 16 and Rs. 53 on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd, respectively for place.

Time.—1min, 57secs.

SEVENTH RACE.

PONY HANDICAP PLATE.—Rs. 750 to the winner, Rs. 1,500 to the second and Rs. 75 to the third. A high weight handicap for ponies 14st 2lbs and under. Entrance Rs. 10 with Rs. 5 extra for ponies not struck out by 12noon on Friday 16th August 1907.

Distance six furlongs.

Mr J D Scott's br aust g Duplex II 10st 9lbs .....Mr Evers 1
Mr A N Dass' ch aust g Pineal 6st 7lbs.....Rohamon 2
Mr Dartmoor's b aust m Picture 8st 4lbs.....Elliot 3
Mr Field's b aust m Solace 10st 4lbs.....Baichan 4
Mr J Rowan's br aust m Olga Patricia 11st.....Ames 0
Mr Roland's br aust m music 7st.....Gaffoor 0

Mr. J. D. Scott's ch aust m Kathleen II 9st 6lbs (did not run.)

A very pretty race, the Indomitable Mr. Evers secured the Judge's verdict after an exciting finish by a neck, six lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 19 for the wina 24 respectively for place.

Time 1min. 42secs.

STYRIAN MILKMAIDS.

Interesting Customs.

In a letter to the *County Gentleman*, a writer says :—"Renowned for their beauty, fine physique, and mellow Ioua voices, the cow-girls of the Styrian Alps are more like shepherdesses on the stage than real milkmaids. They are called 'Sennerins,' and spend the whole summer like their cattle, among meadows high up in the mountains. These grazing lands are bordered by great precipices, over which the cattle, if not closely watched, are very apt to fall; and should a cow stray into a dangerous position from which it is likely to slip and be dashed to pieces far down below, the daring and active 'Sennerin' flies to the rescue of her charge, and is often killed in attempts to save it. Strong lungs and long practice enable these girls, by means of a chaunt called the *Jauchen*, to make themselves heard quite clearly at incredible distances. The *Jauchen*, is an invitation which the 'Sennerin' gives to her distant friend to enter on a dialogue in song. Hereupon follows, in sharp lengthened tones of harmony and distinctly articulated words, a recitative expressive of salutation, reproach, or intended to convey an invitation or a narrative. As soon as the first singer pauses the other takes up the strain, and this interchange of song will sometimes be carried on for hours, and at astonishing distances if there happens to be no wind and the atmosphere is tolerably clear."

During the whole summer two 'Sennerins' live alone in little wooden huts among the highest ranges; and when in autumn they return with their cattle to the villages in the plains, so accustomed do they become to the independent and happy existence in the mountains that they leave their solitary habitations with sorrow. The return of the "Sennerins" to the farm is made the occasion of a fete. Several girls come down from the mountains together, and there united droves sometimes contain as many as 200 or 300 head of cattle. Bands of music await them at a certain tryst, and each flock, preceded by its "Sennerin," covered with garlands of flowers, and mounted, cross-legged, on a prancing little horse, is greeted by a multitude of merry makers as it passes along. Every beast has flowers fastened to its horns, and the oldest cow and bullock are almost entirely covered with alpine plants of every colour and beauty. It is a triumph for the "Sennerin" who brings back her charge quite safely; and on her arrival at cow-house its door is respectfully opened for her, while, amid shouts of applause, she is helped from her saddle by picturesquely dressed youths. An unfortunate "Sennerin," from among whose herd even a single calf has been lost, comes home in disgrace. For her there are no joyful welcomes and no garlands. Instead of flowers, she must tie pieces of rope round the horns of her cattle. She wends her dejected way to the farm on foot, and not mounted, and, what is considered the greatest humiliation of all, the disgraced girl must open the cow house door with her own hand.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay :—

Dhamabad, Ahmed, electric lighter; Madras, F Sylvester; Bareilly, Jang Singh; Bins, Jeerbai Pestonji Jobas Bettitpal; Nellore, Karsembs Kami Kokamodia Company; Dobradun, Reeves Police; Sachin, Sheik Sulliman Elakir Moholla Byculla; Poona, sister Nivedita Passenger Subattina.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a Culcutta paper :—"In these hard times it is refreshing to hear of the success of a truly 'Swadeshi' enterprise. The pious who drowse at the doors of the Criminal Bench of the High Court, and decorate its passages with *pan* juice, have awakened to a novel way of turning an honest nickel. Country cousins, especially Beharis, who visit the 'City of Palaces' have heard the fame of a certain well-known *'consilly sahib,'* who has long been in the habit of upsetting the convictions, and making bay of the judgments of the Civilian Dogberries who dispense criminal 'justice' in the mofussil. Provincial curiosity is the opportunity of the wily weaver of the *'chapras.'* He charges 2 annas—on gala days 4 annas—per head, for admission to the Court to see the tiger."

WHOOPING cough lawn parties are the latest amusement in Pittsburg, which is suffering at present from an epidemic of the disease. As the physicians of that town of millionaires are recommending outdoor exercise as the best remedy, Mrs. W. H. Parker, of Grandview, Duquesne Heights (says the *Mail's* correspondent) gave a garden fete which was attended solely by "whoopers," old and young. The hostess, who caught the disease from her son offered attractive prizes to those who whooped the loudest and longest, and "booby" prizes to those who whooped the least.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

Wheat in Bengal.

[On an average of five years ending 1904-1905, the area under wheat in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 5·0 per cent. of the total area under wheat in India.

The ratio of irrigated wheat acreage total wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) i the territory now reported on, has, in the five years ending 1906-1905, averaged (a) 38·2 per cent. and (b) 2·4 per cent., respectively.]

Preliminary.—Wheat is grown chiefly in the Bihar districts and in Murshidabad, Nadia, Hazaribagh and Palamau.

Character of the season.—The reports received from District Officers show that the date of sowing was generally normal. There was, however, insufficient rain for the early growth of the crop in many districts, especially in Bihar. In February and March, on the other hand, when the crop was ripening and being harvested, cloudy weather, rain and hail did widespread damage. From Mongbyr it is also reported that caterpillars injured the crop. The season on the whole was unfavourable.

Area sown.—The normal area under wheat, as reported by District Officers, is estimated at 1,247,300 acres, while the area sown this year is returned at 1,402,600 acres against 1,248,300 acres sown last year. This increase is partly due to the fact that wheat was sown in some districts on lands on which the rice crop has been destroyed by floods.

Character of the crop.—From Appendix I, in which the district returns have been tabulated; it will be seen that not a single district returns a normal crop; only two districts, viz., Bankura and Sambalpur, return crops between 90 and 95 per cent.; five districts report 80 to 89 per cent.; eleven districts, 70 to 79 per cent.; four districts, 60 to 69 per cent. and five districts 50 to 59 per cent. crops. In Nadia and Saran only 43 per cent. of an average crop is estimated. Since the publication of the preliminary forecast in February last, prospects have improved in five districts remained unchanged in six, and deteriorated in the remaining districts. The provincial outturn, according to the final estimates of the District Officers, amounts to 64 per cent. of normal crop, against 77 in the preliminary forecast. The decrease of 13 per cent. is chiefly due to a large reduction in the estimates in most of the Bihar districts where undoubtedly conditions have been particularly unfavourable. In Nadia, Murshidabad, and Palamau, however, the estimated appear to be too low. It is evident that the conception of an average crop as the basis on which to estimate the percentage of the seasons outturn is not always clearly present, and it is probable that the calculation is still often made in respect not of a really average crop, but of a crop that would be regarded as satisactory.

Gross outturn.—According to the returns now received, the gross yield of wheat in the province works out to 388,700 tons, as compared with 396,600 tons last year

Food-stocks and the prices of food-grains.—The harvests of the year are generally reported to below the average; and the prices of food-grains have ruled much higher than usual. The estimated outturn of the three harvests, viz., bhadvi, winter rice, and rabi, was 71, 78 and 76 per cent. respectively. From most districts the stocks in hand are reported to be not plentiful. These reports are corroborated by the figures of imports in Calcutta and exports therefrom, which show a remarkable decrease.

JUTE IN BENGAL.

[On an average of the five years ending 1904-05, the area under jute crop in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 1·54 per cent. of the total area under the jute crop in British India.]

Last year the forecast related to 14 districts. In the present report returns received from Champaran-Muzaffarpur and the Sonthal Parganas have also been incorporated, as considerable areas have been cultivated this year in these districts. In accordance with the existing orders of Government, this preliminary forecas shows the estimated area sown, and gives a general survey of prospects only, without any reference to probable outturn, either in percentage figures or in bales.

Acreage.—The following statement shows the acreage for the current and the preceding 4 years :—

Year.	Acreage sown.
1903	268,000
1904	505,900
1905	569,300
1906	780,400
1907	932,500

The figures for 1906 are those shown in the final forecast for that year. It may be noted here, however, that in one or two cases the District Officers have now reported that the acreage shown last year was an underestimate

Weather conditions.—In March the rainfall was comparatively heavy in all the jute districts. In April it was above the normal in all the districts except Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah and the 24-Parganas. In consequence of this timely rain the sowings were normal in most parts. In May the fall was below the normal in all the districts except Howrah, but this deficiency does not appear to have adversely affected the crops. The monsoon set in about the middle of June, and ample rain has fallen since almost everywhere. In nearly all the districts the weather has been generally favourable; in Hooghly, Howrah and Jessore it has latterly been unfavourable, and information received on the 9th instant shows that the crops have suffered considerably in the Arambagh Sub-division of the first named district. On the whole, the season so far has been better than last year.

The statement below shows the rainfall in inches from March to June, inclusive, at the head-quarters of the seven principal jute districts in the current and preceding four years :—

Name of districts.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Purnea	16·94	15·20	16·78	15·54	16·87
Murshidabad	17·64	20·93	19·96	11·71	21·06
24-Parganas	16·11	23·22	18·80	14·01	27·78
Nadia	17·37	21·81	23·97	13·36	24·87
Jessore	22·76	29·04	21·78	17·36	29·10
Howrah	19·45	19·91	17·18	13·06	27·18
Hooghly	17·67	19·15	16·92	12·32	24·70

District Returns.—The total area sown this year is at present estimated to be 932,500 acres, as compared with 780,400 acres in 1906, as estimated in the final forecast of that year. Certain District Officers have now revised the figures for last year, and according to this revision the area sown last year would amount to 858,300 acres, but I have retained the figures shown last year to avoid confusion. Sowings are reported to be still going on in Bhagalpur and in parts of Midnapore, but they have been completed in the rest of the Province.

The area under jute has increased in all districts, except in the 24 Parganas and Murshidabad. The extension of cultivation is reported to be due chiefly to the high prices obtained last year and partly to the favourable weather at the sowing time. In the 24 Parganas there has been a decrease of about 7 per cent due, the Collector states, to the dearth of rice and to the sowing of paddy on lands where jute failed to germinate, owing to want of moisture. In Murshidabad a decrease of 8 per cent, is attributed to the high price of rice and the consequent increased cultivation thereof.

Condition and prospects.—The present condition of the crop is reported to be good in ten districts, including the important districts of Purnea, Jessore, Murshidabad and Nadia, and fair in the remaining districts except in parts of Hooghly, Howrah and Jessore, where damage has been done by excessive rain. Prospects at the present time are better this year on the whole than last year.

General.—The reports show that little or no jute is left in the districts from last year's crop. Figures are not yet available to show the actual quantity, in bales exported and consumed in the mills during the past eleven months.

Combined forecast of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam.—In the forecast now published by the Director of Agriculture, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the total area in jute this year in that Province has been estimated at 2,927,000 acres; so that the total acreage for both Provinces comes to 3,859,500 acres. In last year's final forecast, the consolidated area under jute in both Provinces was shown as 3,336,400 acres. In several cases last year' figures have now been revised by the District officers, and according to the new figures the jute area of 1906 work out to 3,523,200 acres. The season in both Provinces as reported up to the present appears on the whole to have been more favourable than that of last year.

OILSEED IN BENGAL.

[On an average of the five years ending 1904-05, the areas under linseed, rape and mustard and *til* in the territory to which this forecast relates, have represented some 22·7, 13·4 and 5·9 per cent., respectively, of the total area under these crops in British India.]

Explanatory.—The present forecast deals with the final estimates of area and outturn of different kinds of oilseeds, both bhadvi and rabi, grown in this Province, of which the chief are linseed, mustard, rape, sesamum (til,) castor and niger oilseed (sirguja).

Character of the season.—As reported in the preliminary forecast, the rainfall in October was above the average in the Sonthal Parganas, Sambalpur, Cuttack, Puri, Ranchi, Manbhum and in all the districts of Lower Bengal, except Khulna. In the rest of the Province, it was deficient. In November, no rain fell in the districts of the Patna Division and in Purnea, but some light showers were received in the rest of the Province. In December, light showers fell only in Orissa and in parts of Chota Nagpur. There was little or no rain in January. In February the rainfall was fairly general throughout the Province, the fall being heavy in Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. In March, the rainfall was heavy. The crops suffered in Lower Bengal from excessive rain at the time of sowing, and from absence of rain in Bihar at the period of early growth. Rain accompanied with hail-storms also damaged the crops towards the harvesting time in some districts. Injury was done by insect pests in Monghyr and Cuttack. On the whole, the season was not very favourable.

Area sown.—The total normal area under different oilseeds, after revision by District Officers, is now estimated at 2,421,400 acres. The area actually sown this year is reported to have been 2,295,000 acres, against 2,203,500 acres sown last year.

Character of the crop.—It will be seen from Appendix I attached that two districts, viz., the Sonthal Parganas and Sambalpur, estimate crops of 100 and 105 per cent. respectively; five districts report 90 to 99 per cent. of a normal outturn; nine districts, 80 to 89 per cent.; seven districts, 70 to 79 per cent.; five districts 60 to 69 per cent.; and the remaining five districts, 59 per cent. or under. From the district reports, it would appear that since the publication of the preliminary forecast, prospects have improved in ten districts, remained stationary in seven, and deteriorated in the remaining districts.

The outturn of the different kinds of oilseed crops for the Province as a whole amounts, according to the district officers' figures, to 75 per cent. of the average crop, against 78 per cent. estimated in the preliminary forecast. Looking to the insufficient reasons given for the low estimates made in several cases, and to the general tendency to moderate the outturn as compared with the normal, I would increase the estimate to 80 per cent. if an average outturn.

Gross outturn.—Taking the latter figure, and accepting 6 maunds per acre to be the normal rate of outturn for linseed, rape, and mustard, and 4 1/4 maunds per acre for other oilseeds, the gross yield of all the oilseed crops for this Province during the year 1906-07 works out to 347,000 tons, against 305,400 tons in the preceding year.

THE FAROE ISLANDS.

The King of Denmark's visit to Thorshavn has directed public attention to the Faroe Islands, whose name recalls to the majority no more than a patch of dots on the map in latitude 62 degrees between Shet land and Iceland. These storm-visited islands, opposing their black basalt cliffs to the fury of the Atlantic belong to Denmark, into whose possession they passed in the fourteenth century, when the Danish Queen Margaret united for a time all Scandinavia under one sceptre Previously their fate was linked with that of Norway; for, although Irish monks were the first settler history really begins with the advent of certain horse chieftains, driven from home by the arrogance of Harold the Fair-haired. Their descendants from the bulk of the present population of the northern islands —fair, dignified of bearing, with high bridged noses very different to the varieties of "pug" common in Denmark. In the southern islands some Frisian and much Celtic bloods has modified the type, which is darker and more vivacious.

For long the Faroes formed a half way house for those faring northward after conquest or defeat in Britain; in the ninth century the superfluous daughters of homeward bound Norwegians and Icelanders were frequently, in passing, married off to Faroeman, and to this day the Islanders' customs and superstitions are more akin to those of Norway and Iceland than of Denmark, despite the fact that for centuries there has been an admixture of Danish blood a steady inflow of Danish ideas. Viking days were stirring times for the recently colonised Faroes, and the introduction of Christianity—much resented by the Frisian settlement in the south—also caused some bloodshed. By the twelfth century, however, the Norwegians had succeeded in imposing on the islanders their own form of government by "Sysselmend" (*i.e.*, heads of districts), which word and, to some extent, office—survives in the Faroese "Sysselmend" (magistrates and Revenue officers, of to-day. On the whole little seems to be changed in the Faroes, and an Irish monk

A DISTINGUISHED INDIAN AT CAMBRIDGE.

The Unrest in India.

An At Home, to take farewell of Mr. and Mrs. Syed Ali Bilgrami, who are leaving Cambridge, was held at the University Arms Hotel on July 27. The gathering was arranged by the members of the Mahommedan Anglo-Oriental College Association, and favoured with fine weather the function was a brilliant success.

A large company assembled to do honour to the guests of the afternoon. The following had accepted invitations to be present: Prof. and Mrs. McKenny Hughes, Major Hasaan, Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. Cartmell, Prof. and Mrs. Sorley, Prof. Bevan, Prof., Mrs. and the Misses Courtney Kenny, Sir Edward and Lady Candy, Mr. and Mrs. Brindley, Dr. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Wardale, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Stokes, the Misses Wiseman, Mr. Wolstenholme, Dr. and the Misses Buckenham, Mr. de Bunsen, Prof. and Mrs. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Lieut-Col. and Mrs. Sherlock, Dr. and Mrs. Marseille, Dr. and Miss Rouse, Miss Mayer, Mr. and Miss Das, the Raja of Kanika, Mr. Panna Lal, Mrs. and Miss Alic, Mr. Palat, Mr. Nath, Major-General Dickson, Mrs. Macallum, Mr. Ilmi Ahmad, the Rev. Mrs. and Miss Searle, Mr. Askari, Miss McArthur, Mr. K Ahmad, Mr. Sulaiman, Mr. Bakhsh, Mr. Gaskoin, Mr. and Mrs. Hodder, Mr. Shah Mouiraddin Ahmad, Mr. Abbas Beg, Mr. Sherwani, Mr. Ghatala, and the local members of the Association.

During the afternoon Mr. A. M. Khwaja, of Christ's College, the Hon. Sec. of the Cambridge Branch, addressed the gathering, explaining that that was the first "At home" of the Association in Cambridge, and giving a brief history of the Association and Mr. Bilgrami's connection with it. The Mahommed a Anglo-Oriental College Association was a branch in England of the Association of the "Old Boys" of the Mahommedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh This Mahomedan college was founded by a great leader and and reformer, Dr. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, K.C.S.I., L.L.D., in 1877, at Aligarh. Sir Syed, though not educated according to the English system, had thoroughly imbibed the English spirit. He saw the secret of English progress, and determined to foun l a college which, without excluding the Hindus, gave predominance to the Mahommedan element and to that spirit, which now pervaded the dining hall, the mosque, the cricket field, the polo ground— which, in fact, gave tone and colour to the whole institution. The founder's life, was devoted to the working out of this ideal, and he was fortunate enough to secure as Principals men like the late Mr. Beck and Mr. Theodore Morrison; the present Principal, Mr. Archbold of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, was a worthy successor of those gentlemen. The aim of its leading spirits had been to convert it into a University, and the rapid and marvellous progress which it had made during the short period of its existence promised a glorious future. (Applause.) He felt proud to say that their college was the only place in India to which their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales paid a private visit. They took lunch with the Trustees, walked about the college, inspecting the lecture rooms whilst the lectures were being given, and spent nearly five hours in the college. They were again honoured by another Royal visit, which his Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan paid to their college. The system of residence and education was on the model of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford. Considerable attention was paid to the organisation of different games and sports. At present the institution numbered about 1,150 members. (Applause.) Among the numerous magnificent buildings he might specially mention Sir Syed's Court, Strechy Hall, Lytton Library, Nizam Museum, dining hall, the mosque, and Curzon Hospital. They also had a Union Society, where weekly debates were held. The management of the college was in the hands of 70 Trustees, who were no doubt leaders of the Mahommedan community in India. Mr. Bilgrami when in India was one of the most prominent Trustees. His valuable service to the Moslem community in general and the college in particular were too many to enumerate. His great knowledge, his pen, and his purse had always been of very great service. Since the Association had been formed, nearly seven years ago, Mr. Bilgrami had held the office of Hon. Secretary and had helped it in a most generous manner. The Association had branches at Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and other University towns. As regarded the Cambridge branch, he took that opportunity of thanking Mrs. Bilgrami for the kind interest she had shown. (Applause). He regretted that owing to different causes a larger number of ladies and gentlemen did not avail themselves of their invitation. With reference to the distinguished career of Mr. Bilgrami, he need say but little. He had been an honour to them in India, and in England and Cambridge. (Applause.) He had received a letter from Mr. Thomas, the Librarian of the India Office, who hoped that the leave-taking of the scholar whose life had been an honour to Mahomedans, whould be suitable to the occasion. He had been asked by several ladies and gentlemen who could not attend—among them the Master of Christ's and Mrs. Peile, Sir David and Lady Barr, Sir Raymond and Lady West—to convey to Mr. and Mrs. Bilgrami their best wishes for a safe voyage to India. As Secretary of the Association, he had great pleasure in expressing their thanks to the ladies and gentlemen present for having honoured them by accepting their invitation. He hoped that all would unite with him in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Bilgrami a pleasant voyage and safe return to India. (Applause.)

Mr. Nazirudin Hasan said that was not an occasion when they should be really sorry because Mr. and Mrs. Bilgrami were leaving Cambridge. After staying there for five years, Mrs. Bilgrami would have the opportunity of going back to India, and after all home was sweet. (Applause.) They were sorry to lose their friends, but at the same time they were glad that they were going to "home, sweet home." They were not afraid of going back to their homes because India was disturbed. They found from private letters that India was much more contented, perhaps, than the people at home here (Laughter.) The Indians were people who had always been contented, and he hoped they would continue to be so. (Applause.)

The company then adjourned to the garden, and were photographed in a group on the lawn. As the light was failing, this part of the proceedings was hurried forward somewhat, and Mr. Bilgrami was thus prevented from saying the few words he had intended, thanking his hosts, and the company for their presence.

A short biography of Syed Ali Bigrami may be of interest to our readers. He is the son of Syed Zainuddin Hussain Khan Bahadur, of the Bengal Provincial Service, a member of the well known family of Syeds of Bilgram, who emigrated to India from Wasit in Mesopatamia. His grandfather was a representative of the King of Oude at the Viceroy's Court, and after the annexation of Oude his father and his uncle both rose to high and responsible positions in the British service. During his younger days he acquired a knowledge of Persian and Arabic and it was not until he was 15 years of age that he devoted much time to the study of the English language, but such rapid progress did he make that seven years afterwards he took the degree of B.A. He was educated at Canning College, Lucknow, although he actually graduated from the Patna College. From the same institution he graduated in Law as recently as 1891, having obtained the highest place and having won the University Gold Medal, a distinction never before attained by a Mahomedan. He joined the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, and attracted the attention of Sir Salar Jung, and in 1876 he visited Europe and England in his suite.

He joined the Royal School of Mines, passed the examination for Associateship in two years, and obtained the Murchison medal in geology. He employed all the time he could spare from his studies in travelling about the Continent, gaining an intimate knowledge of the languages and literatures of France, Germany, &c. On his return to India in 1879, he entered the service of the Nizam of Hyderabad, became Secretary in the Departments of Public Works, Railways and Mines for nearly 10 years, and retired in 1901 to settle in England. He was examiner in Sanskrit to the University of Madras from 1890—2, and received the title of Shams-at-ulama for Arabic learning in 1891; was Gold Medallist, Calcutta University, 1891, and in 1902 he was appointed Lecturer in Marathi to the University of Cambridge. He has acted both for the Professor of Arabic and the Professor of Sanskrit. Mr. Bilgrami has also distinguished himself in the paths of literature. He has written several works, among which may be mentioned, "Civilisation of the Arabs," translated from the French of Dr. Gustave le Bon; "Manual of Medical Jurisprudence;" "Monograph on the Book of Kahla and Damna"; Notes on the Educational Value of Persian as compared with Sanskrit"; "A Guide to the Cave Temples of Ellora"; "The Geology and Economic Minerals of Hyderabad," &c. In 1902 Mr. Bilgrami was appointed by the India Office to catalogue the collections of Arabic and Persian MS.S., known as the Delhi MS.S., a work of some magnitude.

Mrs. Bilgrami is now on her second visit to England. During her first visit she had the honour of being invited to Windsor by her late Majesty Queen Victoria.

To prevent gossip, Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture Washington, has given orders which mean the exclusion of women as private secretaries or confidential clerks to the male Chief of Divisions. He considers it better, for the good name of the women employees in the departmental service, to make a rule that the men Chiefs of Division shall have men as private secretaries or confidential clerks. In America, women private secretaries generally promoted from the ranks of stenographers, have proved a great success, and Mr. Wilson's action will probably be severely criticised. Women secretaries in New York are usually considered more loyal than men.

BY THE WAY.

HIGHEST PRAISE.

We are not told who was the author of the compliment, but inasmuch as the Lord Chancellor says that he was a member of "perh ps the highest court in the world outside the United Kingdom," there is little doubt as to which was the court in question. With this learned gentleman, Lord Loreburn discussed the problem of international arbitration. The supreme difficulty was to secure absolute confidence in the full impartiality of the tribunal. What, then, was the remedy? "Well," said the other, "if there were a quarrel between your country and mine, I will tell you what I should advise my countrymen to do. I would advise them to leave it to the decision of three English judges." The countrymen of those three judges, at any rate, would feel that no more impartial tribunal in the world could be selected; they would know that if a point were to be stretched, the other side, and not the English, would be the more likely to benefit.

A BRIBE WHICH FAILED.

The incorruptibility of our judges is practically beyond dispute, yet some of the countrymen of the judges do not realise it. Judge Morris tells of a case in which an Irish baronet, who held strong notions as to the divine rights of landlords, refused to pay for the damages done by his deer to the turnip crop of a farmer into whose fields they had broken. The baronet's point was that the deer were wild, and that therefore he could not be held responsible for them. The Court, needless to say, made short work of his plea. But before the case came on, he must needs have one of the deer shot by a keeper, and a haunch sent to the judge who was to try the issue. Of course, the gift was returned with a scathing denunciation. "My dear fellow," said Chief Justice Monahan, when the righteous judge told him of the affair, "you should have taken the scoundrel's haunch, eaten it, and sent him to gaol for contempt of court!"

LOOKING AHEAD.

Mr. Justice Darling was looking ahead last week when he discussed the future of a man whom he has sentenced to penal servitude for life. But a "life" sentence is worse in sound than in fact. If he behaves himself, Smith can be out of prison fifteen years hence. Twenty years is the longest term to which a man cou be sentenced, though the expreision used is "for life." Mrs. Maybrick, in whose case the death sentence was commuted to a life term, is now a free woman, and there are others at liberty whose offences caused the "life" sentence to be passed upon them. Smith, therefore, might come out while still in practically the prime of life. If he be then still unreformed, and so bad as to need deportation, then our prison methods will have failed. For the experts, into whose care offenders are committed, seek not only to carry out the punishment which the law prescribes; they seek also to reform the prisoners. It would be decidedly an irony to have to punish anew a man who had already forfeited his liberty for life.

MORE "ROMANTIC APPEALS."

Dr. Robert Munro's work on "Archæology and False Antiquities" is among the newest of books dealing with such subjects, but it is not new enough to afford space for consideration of the latest "relic," the so-called fragment of the "Holy Grail" unearthed at Glastonbury. Perhaps later editions of the work will include some reference to the find. There is material enough for a quarterly edition of such a book. Meantime, the newspapers have to do the pillorying of the manifestly dishonest "finds" of the fakers, as well as the discoverers of the dreamers and the credulous. If Mr. Chester Firkins, whose striking poem is printed in this week's "Public Opinion," could read of the peaceful procedure of the antiquary and the archæologist, he would think that his "cry in the market-place" had been answered—for others, at any rate. There is reward enough, for the leisured labours of these to encourage others to rest and be happy with similar guerdon. If you sought for a portion of last month's moon, some one would be ready to supply it, on the new moon making its appearance to prove the old moon gone.

BEFORE OR AFTER?

Credulity can adapt a story to an incident; or antedate one to fit another. Hundreds of people will be going during the next few days to see Lady Anne Grimston's tomb near Welwyn. They will see how vast trees have grown from the interior of the tomb; how they have carried away the old iron railing by which the tomb was first guarded, carried them high into the air and incorporated those railings in the timber. Who would have the heart to disbelieve the legend attaching to that wonderful growth? The legeudis that Lady Anne, a tough disbeliever, when they asked her to repent and believe, cried upon her death-bed: "It is as unlikely that I shall rise again from the dead as that after my death a tree will grow out from the centre of my coffin." She died, and was buried in a stout vault of brick and stone. And to-day not one but seven trees grow through her coffin. But which came first, the death of Lady Anne, or the making of the story? For Lady Anne's is not the only tomb so distinguished, either as to the trees or the legend.

THE INEVITABLE FAILURE.

The credulity of to-day differs from that of old time not in degree but in the number of those who are really thoroughly gullible. There is not a serious student of psychical phenomena who has not been badly boxed. Yet they continue their investigations with faith unshaken; here and there laying the blame to the duplicity of a medium; as often attributing the fault to a malignant spirit who, they say, has been responsible for the tergiversation and fraud of the deceiver. One of the best known men in London sat some time ago on a private commission whose business it was searchingly to examine the pretensions of a number of Spiritualistic mediums. "What was the net result?" the present writer asked him. "The net result was this," he answered, "that we never found a case which was not a fraud, or in which where did not occur something—possibly through the impartial, unsympathetic character of the tribunal—to prevent any satisfactory manifestation of psychic phenomena.

A ROYAL PRISONER.

The Portuguese Pretender has been so long silent that most people had forgotten his existence. Louis Napoleon after the fiasco of Boulogne was quiescent for almost as long. Indeed, he thought, or pretended to think, that after all prison was the happiest place on earth. "Recovered from the illusions of youth," he wrote from his cell, "I find in my native air which I breathe, in the studies which I sedulously pursue, in the quiet of my prison, a charm which I have never before felt, even when partaking of the pleasures of foreign lands." And with his history and the planting of his garden on the prison ramparts and his reading, he really seemed happy. But then came the invitation from Ecuador to become the President of its Republic, and the drooping wings were beating frantically against the bars. Peel was willing to use his influence towards his going; Aberdeen would not hear of it. Between them they might have carried the day with Louis-Philippe. And supposing he had gone—would he have remained, or would his belief in the magic of his name, in the compelling farce of his destiny, have carried him back to France, to splendour and to ruin?

DISSENTERS AND LAMMAS DAY.

Lammas, as August 1st is popularly called, remains an important date, not only in Scotland but throughout rural England. This was formerly our national harvest festival. The word has puzzled philologists, but is really a contracted form of Hlaf-Mass, so termed because the first loaf made from the new corn was presented at church on this day, which fell nearly a fortnight later under the old calendar. During the eighteenth century the Dissenters kept nigh festival on Lammas Day to commemorate the death of Queen Anne. If she had lived, they would have been debarred by the "Schism Bill" from the liberty of educating their own children. Which seems to point some moral for the present moment.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE NEWEST IN WAISTBELTS.

NEARLY all the best Parisian dressmakers have decided that the short-waist effect is no longer desirable; they still incline to the idea of raising the waist-line just a very little at the back, but in front the belt is now placed in the normal position, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. Personally, I am entirely opposed to the short waistline at the back; I think it completely spoils any but an exceptionally slender figure, and even in the latter case the effect is always better when the belt is placed in the natural position. The exaggerated point in front is no longer considered correct, but at the same time, many of the newest belts show a slight droop in front which is eminently becoming to all figures. A stout woman ought to choose a belt which is narrower at the sides than at the back and a long buckle, placed horizontally across the back of the belt, helps to take from the size of the waist. It is always best to choose simple but really good belts; those which are too ornate are rarely becoming, and when the waist measures anything more than 22in. there is no occasion to draw special attention to it; I have heard a great many women declare that black waist-belts are more becoming to stout figures than those in white or light colours; with this idea I am not in accord. Of course, with a black gown, a black belt must be worn—that is to say, with a black skirt and blouse—but it almost, always turns out that the figure looks best when the belt matches the bodice; that is to say, that a white belt should be worn with a white blouse, even if the skirt be of another shade. This seems to me to be common sense, for the eyes are carried on from the bodice to the belt, and when the whole thing is of one shade the waist, naturally, looks more slender and in better position than when the white blouse stops off suddenly and a black line cuts it up.

PRETTY GOWNS AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

The day when silk materials were inevitably associated with dressy frocks has long since passed, and the modern evening gowns and morning frocks in these materials, worn in the new play, "The Eighteenth Century," produced at St. James's Theatre, were all in exquisite simplicity. The skirts of chiffon, silk, and of soft satin and tussore were made with gathered waists, and on the lower part, if trimmed at all, they were embroidered with silk braid, or merely decorated with a few tucks. A charmingly pretty evening frock, worn in the first act by Miss Grace Lane, was of white satin striped ninon which hung in full pleats from the waist. Bands of iridescent embroidery, extending above the hem, were introduced on the skirt, and the corsage had a fichu effect bordered with an iridescent beading fringe. The small vest was of the iridescent embroidery, and the short puff sleeves were of the material, finished with dainty little frills of lace. In the third act Miss Lane wore a simple morning frock of pink linen, with sleeves and vest of white lawn, embroidered with large pink silk spots. A braided floral design in pink, with short stole ends, finished with silk tassels, decorated the bodice, and panels of this embroidery appeared on the skirt. Miss Susanne Sheldon appeared in a lovely evening gown of orange silk veiled in brown and gold chiffon, trimmed with gold embroidered net, in the first act, and a simple morning frock of ivory tussore, with a shirt blouse, trimmed with white kilted cambric frills and embroidered collar and cuffs, in the third act. Small gold buttons and an embroidered red silk sailor-knotted tie, with a leather waist belt in the same shade, made an excellent finish to the tussore frock. Another pretty evening frock was worn by Miss Ashworth. Soft pale blue satin was the material used, and the corsage was bordered with gold and opal embroidery, finished with a net tucker and a short sleeves. A large black rose with green foliage appeared in the front of the corsage, which gave a charming touch to this gown. Miss Ashworth's morning frock was of mauve Shantung, with a white embroidered collar and a sailor-knotted tie of the Shantung, embroidered in a deeper shade of mauve. There were cuffs to correspond with the collar on the elbow sleeves, tied with bands of the embroidered Shantung, and the skirt was gauged to the waist and nicely tucked. Equally simple were the frocks worn by Miss Phyllis Relph. Her morning frock was in ecru tussore, trimmed with narrow-stitched bands of dark brown silk, finished with brown enamelled buttons and a vest of white lace, while an original design of white lace edged with the brown silk straps decorated the skirt.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Lord Kelvin 2157 tons, Captain W F Masser, sailed yesterday from Calcutta in ballast.

THE Captain reports that the 3rd Officers, Mr W H N Deane, died of sun fever on the 4th instant.

THE steamer Hild 719 tons, Captain J Salvesin, sailed yesterday for Bangkok with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bechuana, 2,659 tons Captain R W Crawe, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from East London in ballast.

THE N Y Kaisha steamer Totomi Maru, Captain M K Winckler arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, &c with a general cargo.

THE steamer Terrier, 1,007 tons, Captain H Nilsen sailed yesterday for Tuticorin, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lalpoora, Captain C E Hodgson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Orissa, 3,525 tons, Captain R Kedslie arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Menzeis, 1693 tons Captain L Redford sailed yesterday for Portsaid and Malta with a general cargo.

THE F Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, 2,784 tons Captain F Dino, sailed yesterday for Hongkong with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE steamer Strathdee, 2,846 tons Captain L White arrived in harbour on Friday evening last from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Hansa Line steamer Schonfels, 3611 ton, Captain D Kloppinburg arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka 759 tons. Captain W Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf &c with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 84 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea, 1,944 tons Captain J Davidson, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 5 cabin and 85 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lawada, 2,124 tons, Captain C H Lane, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Warora, 2,564 tons, Captain J Reddock, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr, Mrs and Miss Brown and child as passengers.

THE P and O Co's extra steamer Peshawar, 4,884 tons, Captain C F Lockstone, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp, London and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 943 Captain R J Rickford arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieuts White Walker Oswald and Blake and Son Sub-Lieut Marsden Asst Surg DaCunha, Mr Clutty Mr and Mrs Ebramji and 98 deck.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 16th August should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge	Comdr G A Ross — R I Marine
R I M S Margarita	Capt W L Kelly — Fleet Flotilla
R I M S Investigator	Capt W G Boutchamp — R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr H S Black — R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook	N J F Wilson — R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus	Capt Holloway — Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats	— Royal Navy
R I M S Minto	Lt Comdr Harders — R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—August 17.

Blundara	2215 Brocq	M M & Co
Capri	3761 Berlin	F & R S N Co
Inverness	2401 Clarkson	Cory Bors
Ipswich	513 Wallace	Shah S N Co
Kasara	804 Chappel	M M & Co
Kirkfield	2778 Dermody	F Muir & Co
Lawada	2124 Lane	M M & Co
Linga	943 Rickford	Karachi M M & Co
Masagou	3439 Powell	P & O Co
Onijenta	3439 Hill	M M & Co
Peninsular	3919 Palmer	Aden 21-8 P & O Co
Querimba	4937 Smith	M M & Co
Rydal Hall	2148 Fraser	K Nixon & Co
Shahnoor	3783 Foster	Shah S N Co
Shahjehan	3566 Davison	Shah S N Co
Shah Najam	3791 Davison	Shah S N Co
Schonfels	3611 Kloppenburg	Glade & Co
Wemslydale	2338 Seaton	W & A G & Co
Xema	446 Mohamad	K'chi N F The Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—August 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Sled.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Kageshima Maru	3372	Arakawa	Kobe	19-8	N Y Kaisha
G & R	Dinbigh Hall	2811	Downe	Liverpool	21-8	K Nixon & Co
D & E	Delta	4779	Daniel	Shanghai	21-8	P & O Co
F	Ungeni	1666	Clark	Hull		K Nixon & Co
K	Othello	3237	Bradley	Hull	22-8	F Muir & Co
M	Oakdale	3628	Toogue	London	31-8	P & O Co
O	Semali	1629	Tuson	Zanzibar	26-8	A Strandes
F	Lindenhall	2206	Shattock	London	30-8	W & A G & Co

Off S.de.

Mahanadi	547 Ahmed	Repairing	Bo S N Co
Bahaduri	329 Fakeera	M'Goa	17-8 Bo S N Co
Courland	760 Ebr him	N F	Repairing Bo S N Co

H W P D

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Nuddea	1944	Davidson	Bunrah 19-8 M M & Co
2	Circassia	4315	Haig	L'pool 27-8 W & A G & Co
3	Commodore	2913	Boss	Hull 24-8 W & A G & Co
5	Gloamis	2248	Learmouth	Kobi 31 8 F Muir & Co
7	Persia	3779	Craglietto	Kobe 21-8 A L S N Co
13	Oceana	3507	Hayward	London 3-9 P & O Co
15	Katteuturm	3313	Volkmann	H'burg 29 8 Glade & Co

M W D D

Hoseinee 963 Jenkins Mauritius 22-8 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Lawada s	Lane	Calcutta, July 10
	Strathdee s	White	Calcutta, Aug 5
17	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, Aug 15
	Schonfels s	Kloppenburg	Hamburg, July 18
17	Bechuana s	Crowe	East London &c
18	Dwarka s	Moxon	Bunrah, Aug 10
	Orissa s	Kedslie	Calcutta Aug 1

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Hydra s	Kirstborn	Bangkok, &c
	Wendelyale s	Seaton	Antwerp, &c
	Peshawar s	Lockstone	London, &c
	Persia s	Haughton	London
	Ischia s	Dini	Hongkong
18	Warora s	Reddock	Calcutta, &c
	Clan Menzies	Redford	Malta, &c
	Lord Kelvin s	Moxer	Calcutta
	Hild s	Salvesen	Bangkok
	Terriers	Nilsen	Tuticorin

The steamer Nuddea, Davidson, for Persian Gulf, &c, obtained her portclearance on Saturday:—

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Persia, for China, &c.
" Umgeni, for Hull, Middleborough, &c,
" Lawada, for Calcutta, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS

Aug	Vessel	From
6	Oronsay	Liverpool
7	Herniston	Calcutta
12	Flamingo	Calcutta
13	Camberwell	London
14	Dragoman	Calcutta
16	Rotenfels	Antwerp

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

19	Nizam	Bombay
19	Mombasa	London
26	Nawab	Bombay
28	Wakamiya Maru	Penang
30	Umkuzi	Calcutta

The dates are approximate only.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Names	From
15	Tangiin	P Backhouse	Chittagong
	Bangala	J R P Alexander	Rangoon
	Beme	W J Sen Guy	Rangoon
	Maharaja	R White	Port Blair
	Cape Corrientes	J Isbister	Cape Town

DEPARTURES.

	Khodoung	W B Murrison	Rangoon
	Perlak	J Offerhaus	Aroe Bay
16	Ula	W H Wat Keys	Bombay
	Basura	R M Thom or	Bombay
	Uganda	J Farquharson	Australia
	Magrelyn	G Mclyee	Bombay

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cercasia s—500 cwts dell seed, Buver and Kransc; 1,238 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 50 bales wool, A Chagia and Co; 1,651 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee; 23 bales wool, E Dosa and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER

Circassia s—3 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Clan Mensies s—100 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawar s—22 cwts every, A Visram; 309 cwts cotton seed, W Becher.

FOR ANTWERP.

Linden Hall s—315 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 27 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co; 5 bales twist, Khan and Khan; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 50 bales cotton fly N Damjee and Co; 300 bales cotton, C Herjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Umgeni s—6,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,500 tons mongahnese ore, K Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Katteuturn s—700 lbs cotton seed, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—2,099 cwts linseed, 1133 cwts poppyseed, 276 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Denbigh Hall s—28 bales twist M Oster Mayer and Co; 12 bales twist J A Begbie and Co.

FOR PORT SAID FOR ORDER.

Clan Menzies s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Persia s—700 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

Delta s—13½ chest opium C Bomonjee and Co; 27 cases condiments M Poonjiajee and Sons; 35 cwts Senalcaves A M Cassum.

Kageshima Maru s—75 bales twist, The Metsuid B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kageshima Maru s—61 bales cotton, The Metsui B Kaisha.

Delta s—166 bales cotton, Wallen Pavri and Co; 7 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR YOKOHAMA;

Delta s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 170 cwts gum, S D Karanjia and Co; 5 cases condiments M. Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR SHANGHAI

Persia s—150 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

Delta s—150 bales twist Framjee Son and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

There will be drill for Recruits at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, the 20th instant, from 6 p. m.
Dress—Plain Clothes.

H. S. SYMONS, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

25D PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 10th September at 9-30 p.m. to be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members attending must be in uniform (e.g.) Mess Dress or Khaki.

Invitations—Each member of the Corps is entitled to two free tickets in addition to his own extra tickets to be paid for at the rate of Re 1 each to be remitted with applications for tickets to the Head-Quarters office.

No application for Tickets will be considered after the 31st instant.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt. B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

167—Detail for the week ending Saturday, the 24th instant:—

Tuesday the 20th.—"M" Coy. Parade on Company parade ground at 3-15 p. m.

II.—"I" Coy. Parade at 4-15 p m on company parade ground.

III.—"L" Coy. Parade at 4-45 p m on company parade ground.

IV—Practice for Buglers near Skating Rink at 5-30 p m.

Wednesday the 21st.—"H" Coy. Parade at 5-30 p m on company parade ground.

Thursday the 22nd—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m.

II.—"L" Coy. Parade at 7-45 a m on company parade ground.

III.—"I" Coy Parade at 4-15 p.m. on company parade ground.

IV—"M" Coy. Parade at 3-15 p. m. on company parade ground.

Friday, the 23rd—"K" Coy John Connon School Parade at 3-30 p m on company parade ground

Saturday the 24th—"H" Coy Parade at 7-30 a.m. on company parade ground.

Subject for all companies during the week, Pages 115 to 125 Training Manuals appendix 1905.

108 Rifle Matches—The conditions of the Viceroy's competition for 1907-08 have been received, and can be seen at Head-Quarters.

The following extracts are published for information:—

The competition is open to Volunteers of all ranks Entrance fee Rs 4 to be paid to the Adjutant by the 15th September 1907. No post entries allowed. The First Stage i. e. 300,500 and 600 Yards aggregate to be fired between the 1st and 31st October 1907. The total amount of prizes to be competed for in 4 stages is Rs. 5,510.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE St. German's Estate at Lewisham has added to its Scottish traditions. It was built by Mr. Cameron Corbett, M. P., the majority of its street names are Scottish, and the Scottish religious community, the Presbyterians, have now so largely increased in number that a new church has been opened and an Aberdeen minister inducted.

APOLLO

THE IDEAL ATHLETE

SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, PROSTRATION AND DEPRESSION.
"Apollo" tells how to avoid wasted effort.

"APOLLO," the Ideal Athlete, the embodiment of physical grace and symmetrical muscular development, pays a glowing tribute to the wonderful curative and invigorating properties of Phosferine. Even "Apollo's" superb physique was not proof against attacks of Sciatica and Neuralgia, and he declares that a course of Phosferine quite cured these disorders and completely dispelled the weariness and exhaustion consequent upon over-training.

All the brilliant athletes in the kingdom have recognized the merits of Phosferine and expressed their appreciation in much the same words as "Apollo." Without exception, from Royalty downwards, every class of brain and manual worker has placed on record with us the marvellous benefits they have derived from Phosferine. As editor of a health magazine, "Apollo" further relates that he found the tonic invaluable for relieving brain-fag.

"APOLLO" writes:—"When I left South America, some six years ago, I had a bad attack of Sciatica, which left me prostrated and totally unfit. An agent of yours in Southport recommended Phosferine, and a few bottles soon put me right again, since then I have used it for Neuralgia, and found it a real good thing. Over-training and sustained exertion tries one considerably, and for the weariness so induced, Phosferine is the only remedy that quickly pulls me round, especially have I found it give relief in the tired feeling, caused by depressing or hot weather. A good deal of brain work falls to my share in my journalistic work, and in this, Phosferine has for some years been a great friend to me, and whenever I can, I always give it a good word, for it is a remedy that has never failed me."—June 6, 1906.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Influenza
Neuralgia	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Headache
Rheumatism	Premature Decay	Sleeplessness	Hysteria
Indigestion	Nervous Debility	Exhaustion	Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

THE ROYAL EXAMPLE

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe, which, in plain language means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commended by the greatest living physicians.

The Remedy of Kings

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H.I.M. the Empress of Russia | H.R.H. the Crown Princess of Roumania
H.M. the King of Greece | H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Serge of Russia
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
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The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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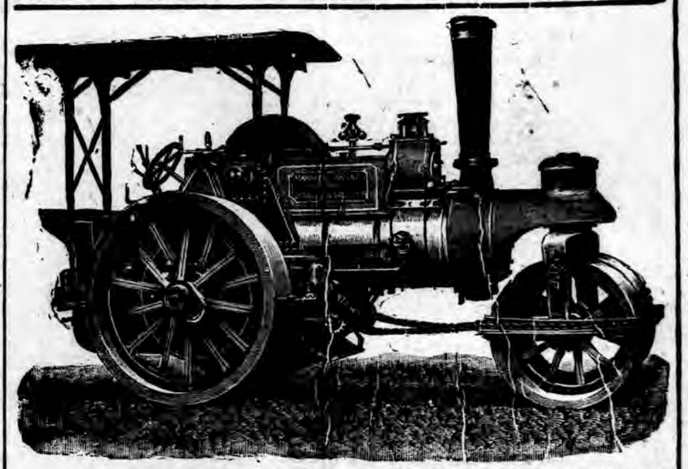

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

RADIUM.

Sir William Ramay's view that helium is the product of the breaking-up of the radium atoms is generally accepted. The evidence on which this opinion rests is that when the emanations of radium are collected in a tube the resulting gases show the spectrum of helium And if this is so, if the more complex atoms of radium break up into the simpler atoms of helium, then it is probable that radium itself is the product of the heavier element uranium, with which it is usually associated. A certain amount of evidence that this is so has been brought forward, and it is thought by many that the spontaneous breaking up of uranium gives rise to radium. In a letter to "Nature" Mr. Bertram B. Boltwood discusses the question of the origin of radium. As a result of a careful examination of the evidence, and from his own experiments, he concludes that "the only evidence we now have that radium is a disintegration product of uranium is the constancy of the ratio between the quantities of these two elements in the natural minerals." This constancy of ratio is sufficiently striking and suggestive, though it can hardly, perhaps, be held to prove that radium originates from the breaking up of uranium.

THE PRODUCTS OF DISINTEGRATION.

If the large and heavy atoms of radium are spontaneously breaking up into simpler atoms, i.e., atoms containing fewer electrons, it seems probable that these latter may vary in size according to physical conditions. The fragments of the broken up atoms might conceivably form atoms of any other elements which contained fewer electrons. For the nature of an element is determined by the size of its atoms, that is to say, by the number of electrons they contain. And some remarkable experiments of Sir Wm. Ramsay indicate that the breaking-up of the radium atom may give rise to a number of different elements. The nature of the resulting element, that is the size of its atoms, is determined by the physical conditions under which the radium atom is broken up. When the emanations are collected in a tube the resulting element is helium. If, however, the emanations are collected in water, the resulting element is found to be neon. This is one of the argon group of atmospheric gases, and its atomic weight is five times that of helium. Under these conditions the broken-up fragments of radium are five times as great as in the former case. If the emanations are collected in a solution of copper sulphate the radium fragments form argon. In the latter case lithium, sodium and calcium are also produced. And these are thought to be due to the breaking up of the copper atom.

THE ORIGIN OF THE ELEMENTS.

According to the views thus indicated, the elements only differ from each other by reason of the different number of electrons contained in their atoms and any element might conceivably change into any other But hitherto the changes observed have always been from the larger atom of many electrons into the smaller with fewer. If we suppose that this process of disintegration has been going on continuously in time past, we must conclude that the original matter of the universe was an element of very great atomic weight, perhaps uranium. This must have been continuously breaking up into elements of few electrons in the atom until only a very small quantity of the original matter remains. And if we use the same hypothesis to look into the future history of matter, we must suppose the disintegration process to continue. The elements of higher atomic weights will continuously break up into those of smaller and the final element will be that of smallest atomic weight, hydrogen, or perhaps a new element even lighter. The difficulties in the way of this view of the origin of matter are, first, that it is evolution from the complex to the simple, and, second, the enormous force which must be required to constrain the electrons into the bonds of an atom, say, of uranium. The energy set free by the disintegration of radium has been calculated and found to be exceedingly great; and the same amount would be required to make the radium atoms out of free electrons.

RADIUM AT THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The properties of radium will take a prominent place in the discussions of the British Association now meeting in Leicester. Among those who will read papers on radium in Section "A" may be mentioned Sir William Ramsay, Professor E. Rutherford, Dr. Petavel, the Hon. R. J. Strutt, and S. Rues. Lord Kelvin, perhaps the greatest of living physicists, will read a paper "On the motions of other produced by collisions of atoms of molecules, containing or not containing electrons" From the title of this paper it may be inferred that Lord Kelvin has not yet made up his mind that the atom is made of electrons.

LATE STRAWBERRIES.

As the strawberry season draws to a close, as it is doing now for the more southern parts of our island, there are many who will wish this delicious and wholesome fruit could be obtained for a longer time. And there is no reason why the season of cheap strawberries should not be greatly prolonged. As a matter of fact, the possibility of a plentiful supply through August and September was demonstrated ten years ago. For it was about that time that the "perpetual" strawberry was brought into prominence. And this strawberry fruits from August to October. The various varieties of the "perpetual" have originated by crossing some variety of the ordinary large-fruited strawberry with the Alpine (Fragaria alpina), a native of the European Alps. These strawberries are easily grown, and in France, where they are more largely cultivated than here, they are raised annually from seed. Any enterprising market gardener who would take up the growing of late strawberries would probably find it a very profitable business.

HOW THE LICHEN SPLITS UP THE ROCK.

The hardest granite rock when once exposed to the air is attacked by that lowly plant the lichen. The root-like parts penetrate the rock, and the first stage in its conversion into soil is initiated. The exact way in which the delicate rhizoids and hyphæ of the lichen penetrate the rock is difficult to determine. In the "Jahrbuch" of Botanical Science, however, E. Bachman gives some interesting results which he has obtained in attacking this problem. The most satisfactory results were obtained by examining the crystals of mica. When these are parallel with the surface of the rock the hyphæ are spread over them. But when these are set at an angle the rhizoids and hyphæ insert themselves into the cleavage planes, and thus split up the mineral. As a further result the mica loses its lustre, and becomes like white chalk. This change has been traced to a depth of one-sixth of an inch. The action of lichens on the other crystals of the rock has also been studied, and the author concludes that the splitting of the crystal is the means by which the lichen penetrates.

THE MELTING POINT OF PLATINUM.

The determination of the melting point of platinum has proved itself a difficult problem to physicists, and somewhat discordant results have been obtained. Perhaps the earliest important attempt was that of Violle, who made it 1779 deg. C. The determinations of Dr. Harper and F. Henning, which agreed in making it 1716deg. C., were held to settle the question. Two new determinations, however, differing by 86deg., are now published. The first is by S. Valentiner, and appears in the "Annalen der Physik," and the other is by Messrs. Waidner and Burgess, of the U.S. Bureau of Standards. According to the former the melting point of platinum is 1789deg. C., while the latter make it 1763deg. C.

THE ORIGIN OF THE HORSE.

The question of the origin of the various breeds of the horse is an interesting one, but like that of the history of the other domestic races, both of plants and animals, is full of difficulties and uncertainties. Is there in any part of the world a wild horse which may reasonably be supposed to be the ancestor of our various breeds? The only wild horse known is that discovered by the famous Russian traveller Przewalsky on the Dzungarian steppes in Central Asia, and known thence as Equus Przewalskii. It has been thought by many that this species is the real ancestor of the domestic horse. Przewalsky's horse was discovered in 1881, and was at first thought to be a cross between the kiang, or wild ass, of the Asian desert regions, and a Mongolian pony. Its right to be considered a genuine species, however, was afterwards firmly established. It was thought to be closely related to a large-headed species hunted by Paleolithic man, and portrayed by him on bones. If, then, we accept Przewalsky's horse as the real ancestor, we may perhaps trace our breeds back to a specie domesticated during the stone age.

PROFESSOR COSAR EWART'S EXPERIMENT.

An experiment in cross breeding carried out by Professor Cosar Ewart throws some light on the question of the horse's ancestry. In a paper entitled, "A Hybrid between Przewalsky's Horse and a Highland Pony" read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh Professor Ewart describes his results and conclusions. To accept Przewalsky's horse as the ancestral form implies, as he points out, the following profound changes. The short upright mane of Equus Przewalskii has been enlarged into a long flowing one. A mule like tail with a tuft of hairs at the end has become the familiar horse tail with long hairs up to the root. The skull, nearly as seen in the sheep, has assumed the form of a face in a line with the cranium as in the elk. Professor Ewart holds that there is no evidence that breeding and selection can have produced such results,

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It assists digestion and gives a delightful piquancy and flavour to all

MEAT DISHES, CURRIES, POULTRY, SALADS, CHEESE and FISH.

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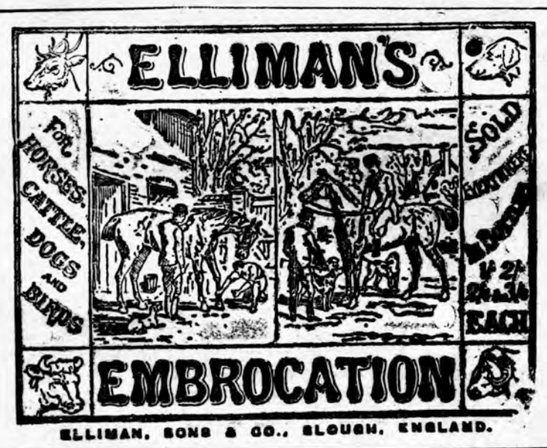

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Very palatable.

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DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

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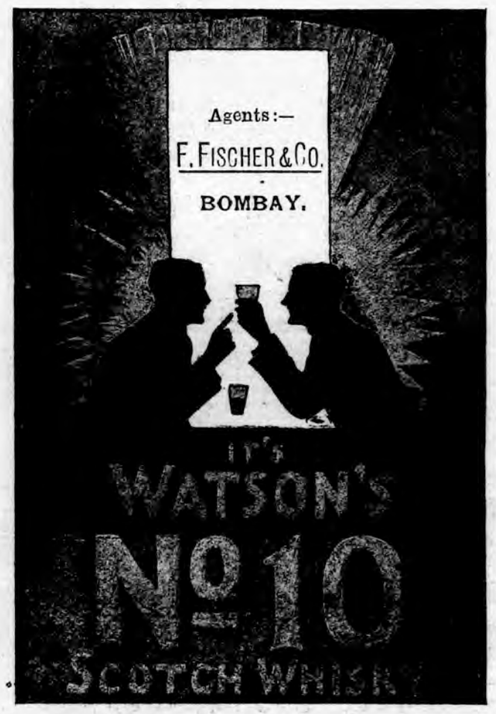

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CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

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Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

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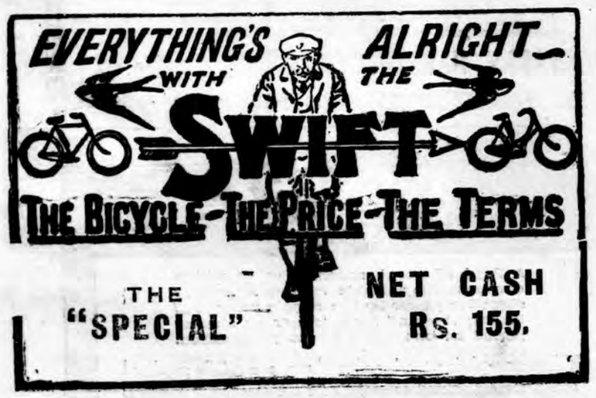

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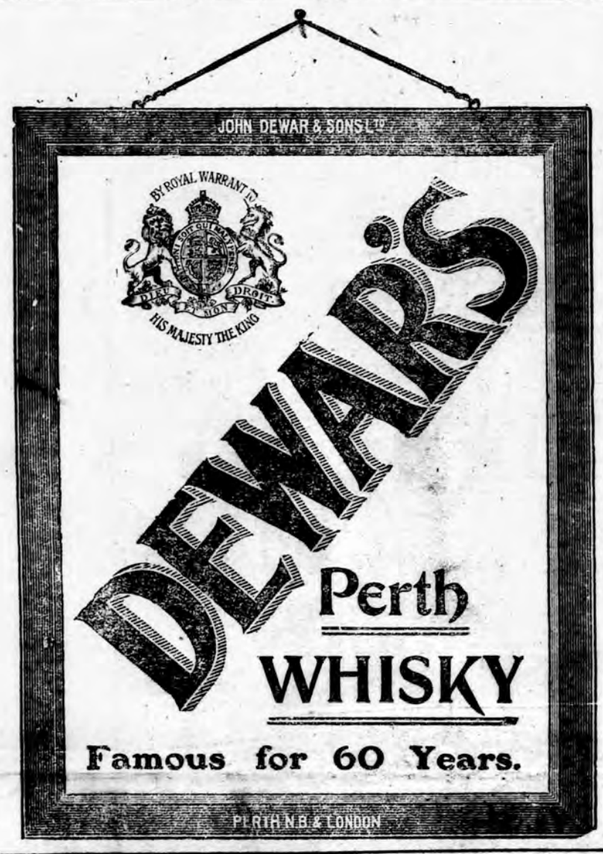

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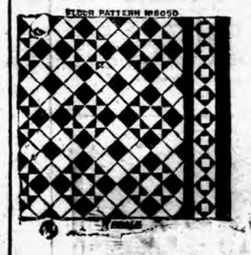

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